

Just nowhere else to go

One is enthusiastic about court-ordered busing as such. Where it has become necessary owing failure to achieve desegregation by other means, it should be administered fairly. Generally protest on this score comes mainly in white, but as the first schools opened last week, there was some black protest in Dallas — and, in Alexandria, Louisiana, a black protest expressed dissatisfaction over a plan



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Monday, September 13, 1976

By John Dittin

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

*Please turn to Page 14



Jimmy Carter: barnstorming the U.S.

By David F. Salisbury

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The case of Viking demonstrates some of the promise and problems involved in this process.

By Tinkashl Oka

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

3. He will have to show some movement away from his government's repressive domestic policy of apartheid, which has caused and is causing such tragic upheavals, especially among young blacks.

By Ronald Vlekens

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Some minor stops in this direction. "Gallach while Mr. Whitlam was still in power. For example, his government abolished "God Save the Queen" as the national anthem in favor of "Advance Australia Fair," a local



Alternatives: tough negotiating or cruel consequences

Is there a potential parallel here to the role which the Christian churches have played in America's struggle to end racial discrimination? One recalls the truly "revolutionary" leadership of Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in bringing about the passage of the

on apartheid. The prospect may seem dim to outsiders for the white church is closely identified with the ruling Nationalist Party and (strange as it may seem to many Christians) provides the theological underpinning for apartheid. Yet this church has been compelled by the changing times to ease some of its sin-crimeful practices.

Spanish Army of two generations

100

half the stock in his publishing business to Mr.

vision, he says a more independent, and more conservative group of investors is prepared to buy France-Sol, but first the courts would have to reject Mr. Hersant, which would be a unprecedented ruling.

Meanwhile, back on the Lenin Stadium courts, with the Moscow River nearby and traffic whirring by overhead along Komsomolsky Prospekt, the play was already, the sun warm, and the score "treedizals - pvelnadinatsa" (thirty-fifteen).

key calling off the mission of the Turkish seismic ship Siemk-1, which left Izmir Sept 1 to survey the seabed between Izmir and

Dublin to Britain: a helping hand and a slap-down

Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave said the legislation was made necessary by the recent as-

Spanish troops: would they follow generals in event of a crisis?

vited to integrate [into NATO] nor have we

Analysts here point out General Arenas's official acknowledgment of "generational differences" again raised the question: Would lower ranks obey if the generals issued anti-democratic orders during a serious domestic political crisis?

The report acknowledged that these pro-

Eire flights IRA with new laws

the Irish government for bringing the complaint before the commission. He said the "raking over events of five years ago" could only benefit terrorists.

arts

At last

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Europe

Russia can't fill Ivan's plate without importing

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — When Ivan Ivanovich and his wife pick up their aging bags and go shopping these crisp early autumn days, they have trouble finding meat, milk, tomatoes, cucumbers, and apples. But bread is available, and next year meat, bread, and milk should be in good supply.

Vegetables and fruit for next year are still a question mark, however. And to make doubly sure of enough meat and bread (as well as to build up reserves and supply markets in Eastern Europe) Moscow still is buying grain from the United States, Canada, and Australia.

This is the food picture in the Soviet Union as hopes brighten here for good results from the current harvest to offset last year's worst showing since World War II. Vegetables and fruit have been affected by a late spring and a colder-than-usual summer.

A vast army of farmers, combines, and khaki Army trucks is still spread across the fields of the eastern half of the nation gathering in grain. The western (European) harvest is already in. (It is usually about half the total.)

Western experts gradually have been raising their estimates of the final figure for the last three months. The latest estimate from the Agriculture Department in Washington is 196 million tons, against 140 million last year. A new department estimate is due in a few days; some officials have been estimating as high as 205 million tons. This would be just under the Soviet target for the year of 207 million. The Soviet record is 222.5 million tons in 1973.

Other Western estimates range from 190 to 200 million tons. Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, speaking in the grain area of Kazakhstan late last week, gave no overall figure but estimated that the country "will have enough grain this year."

At the same time Mr. Brezhnev officially admitted for the first time continuing shortages



On Russia's farms: poultry supplies are said to be 'improving'

of meat and other animal products. Farmers killed much livestock last winter when grain supplies were too small to feed them.

He said major efforts had been made to prevent losses in breeding stock. The nation, he said, now had more beef and dairy cattle than last year. On poultry, sheep, and pigs, he limited himself to the comment that "matters were improving."

Much depends on the weather from now on. Meanwhile, Mr. Brezhnev urges farmers to plant more winter crops (mostly wheat and rye) — and the Soviet Union is obligated to buy

at least 6 million tons from the United States under the long-term grain agreement that begins Oct. 1. On top of the 8 million, Moscow has contracted for purchases from Canada and Australia, raising its estimated imports for the 1978-79 year to about 15 million tons (of which it had re-exported about 2 million).

This also illustrates the continued drag of last year's grain shortfall: Moscow had hoped to reduce its imports from the 12 million or so tons it had purchased each of the previous four years. This will have to wait another year, however.

Yugoslavia: calmer mood prevails

By Eric Bourne
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade — Back in the early 1970s Yugoslavia was threatened by a disruptive separatist movement, but today no one talks in heated terms of internal differences, let alone of civil war.

Five years ago President Tito countered the separatist campaign in the Republic of Croatia with radical measures, including purges and legislative reforms. He had been badly jolted by the fact that the Croatian movement was headed by local communists.

Wholesale dismissals among Croatia's top leadership were followed by purges in most other republics. Without such action, the President said, "Others [meaning the Soviet Union] might have stepped in to 'restore order.'"

After the purges, major reforms set the Croats' legitimate economic protests. The new Constitution of 1974 set up a collective presidency representative of all six republics and the two autonomous provinces.

It bolstered the autonomy and equally promised the republics by the previous constitution. Those freedoms often had been severely curtailed in practice.

Meantime, there have been other purges and imprisonments of so-called irredentists in the backward southern area of Kosovo (where Belgrade's earlier disregard of the feelings and aspirations of the Albanian minority led to serious problems) and of pro-Soviet groups — the Communists — uncovered in various republics.

The latter were the reason for President Tito's warning in 1971, which he has repeated often, that if domestic opponents caused unrest, outsiders might be tempted to intervene. Nobody doubts who those outsiders would be.

For various reasons, the whole country is much calmer today. Talking with many of President Tito's closest aides and with high party officers, with business directors and ordinary Yugoslavs one gains a strong impression of greater harmony and homogeneity among the republics than hitherto. The collective presidency (designed for the post-Tito period) seems to be more closely knit and functioning.

Differences and disagreements between republics remain, but consensus and compromise are emphasized. The recent opening of the railroad connecting Belgrade with the southern Adriatic port of Bar will handle traffic that otherwise would go to the northern ports.

In Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, one heard that the new railroad would be the poorest republic, Montenegro, in economic boost, in time relieving Slovenia and Croatia of much of their present commitments to aid the backward regions.

The extreme nationalism of 1971 resulted and has been replaced by a more moderate nationalism. The present Croatian leadership is not an aggressive euphoria. Today, Yugoslavia is an aggressive euphoria. Today, Yugoslavia is an aggressive euphoria.

These difficulties, together with the Soviet Union's increasing political pressures, seem to be holding the country more than for a long time.

"People in the West," said a top party manager, "worry and talk much more than we do about what might happen here in the future."

Open responses to the "after Tito" theme usually is limited to stressing the way the multi-party system is working and the equality that exists among Yugoslavia's republics and autonomous provinces.

Giscard to keep tighter hold on foreign policy

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — President Giscard d'Estaing is lurching up his foreign policy, but it is more a matter of style and emphasis than of direction.

The reshuffling now under way accompanies the recent Cabinet changes and the appointment of a new Foreign Minister, Louis de Guiringaud, to succeed Jean Sauvagnargues. Mr. de Guiringaud is a former Ambassador in the United Nations and an expert of relations with the "third world."

The changes of emphasis in foreign affairs are likely to be:

- An effort to further improve relations with the United States, as President Giscard d'Estaing moves slowly away from Gaullist nationalism.

- More specific overtures toward European unity, a major interest of the new Prime Minister, Raymond Barre.

- An effort to shore up deteriorating relations with the "third world."

- An even closer concentration of foreign-policy decisionmaking within the office of the President.

The first solid indication that something new is in the offing came Sept. 1 after the first regular meeting of the new Cabinet. The President has his personal spokesman draw special attention to the setting up of a new "council on overseas nuclear policy," headed by the President.

It seemed to be a direct response to heavy criticism recently by both U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and the conference of nonaligned nations, which met last month in Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon).

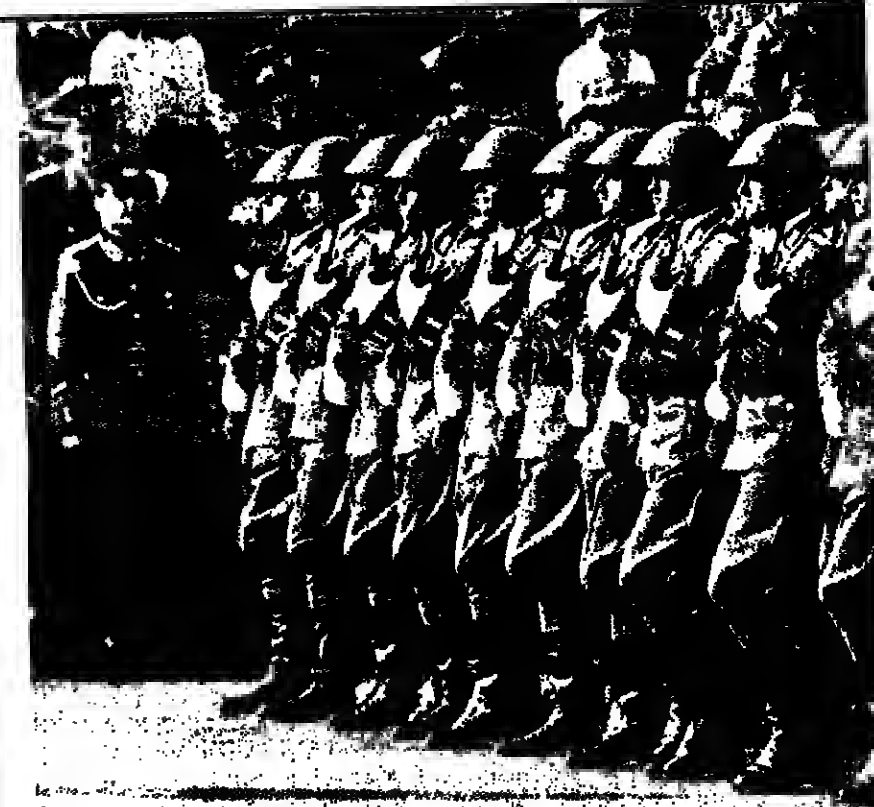
Mr. Kissinger, during a special visit to Pakistan and a vacation in northern France, had tried to block French plans to sell a nuclear fuel-reprocessing plant in Pakistan. The nonaligned nations had shocked the French by pairing them with Israel in a call for a full oil embargo against both countries, accused of selling arms to South Africa.

France, which until recently considered itself on good terms with the third world, especially its former African colonies, also was sharply criticized for signing a deal to sell South Africa two nuclear reactors (a deal the United States had not opposed).

The announced purpose of the new overseas nuclear-policy council is to "define and coordinate" such things as "the exportation of sensitive nuclear techniques, equipment, and products."

In foreign-policy terms, the new council appeared to be an attempt to sweeten both the Pakistani and South African nuclear deals.

It was too soon to say whether it would mean a more concrete change. France has long refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation and test-ban treaties, and differences in nuclear policy with the United States have been sharp.



By Sven Simon

A little of the steel goes out of East-West German relations

Germany: the East stops its saber-rattling

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn — Almost simultaneously the Soviet Union and East Germany have given clear signals they want to quiet down the recently troubled "German question."

In an interview Sept. 7 with the Bonn daily General Anzeiger, Valentin Falin, Soviet Ambassador in West Germany, said the border between the two German states "demands a special degree of caution and restraint."

Several recent shooting incidents and the turning back by East German guards of 13 husbands of young West Germans bound for an anti-Communist rally in West Berlin have heated the border question.

The governing Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition here has been deeply concerned the recent tension would hurt its prospects in the Oct. 3 general elections, since there is considerable disenchantment with detente in West Germany.

Meanwhile, East Germany's Communist leader, Erich Honecker, standing in front of West German TV cameras in Leipzig, spoke of an "improving climate" between the two Germans. His bodyguards tried to push Western journalists away from him but he said: "Don't separate me from the media."

Mr. Honecker met last weekend with West Germany's representative in East Berlin, Günter Gaus, and indicated to him logging consultations with Bonn would soon be quickened and the list of topics enlarged.

An opposition spokesman for the Christian Democrats called the Honecker signals "sudden soft music" that is "intended as an election help for the governing coalition."

Soviets fail to silence illegal radio operators

By Victor Zorza
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A broadcast over the Archangel city radio network, in the far north of Russia, said earlier this year that 30 radio pirates operating illegal transmitters had recently been caught in the area.

It said that the pirates transmitted their broadcasts when the official radio stations were silent, especially at night, and asked law-abiding listeners to report all such broadcasts to the authorities. "At any time of day or night," it said to do so anonymously, if they preferred.

Many radio pirates are active in the area, it said, but it is still less than the average of 125 illegal transmitters that were being uncovered every month in Donetsk (pop. 324,000) two years ago, according to a Soviet youth newspaper.

Another Soviet press report said at the time that "hundreds of radio hooligans" had been captured in the Moscow area. In the city of Kazan 415 pirate broadcasts were heard by the authorities in the course of a five-hour check in 1976 and dozens of "radio hooligans" were caught during a police roundup and put on trial. But nothing seems to deter them, as the recent news from Archangel shows.

The persistence of illegal broadcasting in what is usually described on a police state has often puzzled foreign observers. As long ago as 1963 the Soviet Supreme Court claimed by the growing numbers of pirate radios, announced that their operators could be prosecuted as political offenders. Before that, the illegal use of radio transmitters was treated by

the courts as "malicious hooliganism." The Supreme Court ruled that radio pirates could also be tried for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under the dreaded Article 70 of the penal code.

During the 10 years that have elapsed since then, the Soviet press has provided a great deal of detail about the operations of the radio pirates, but very little information about any political activities they may indulge in.

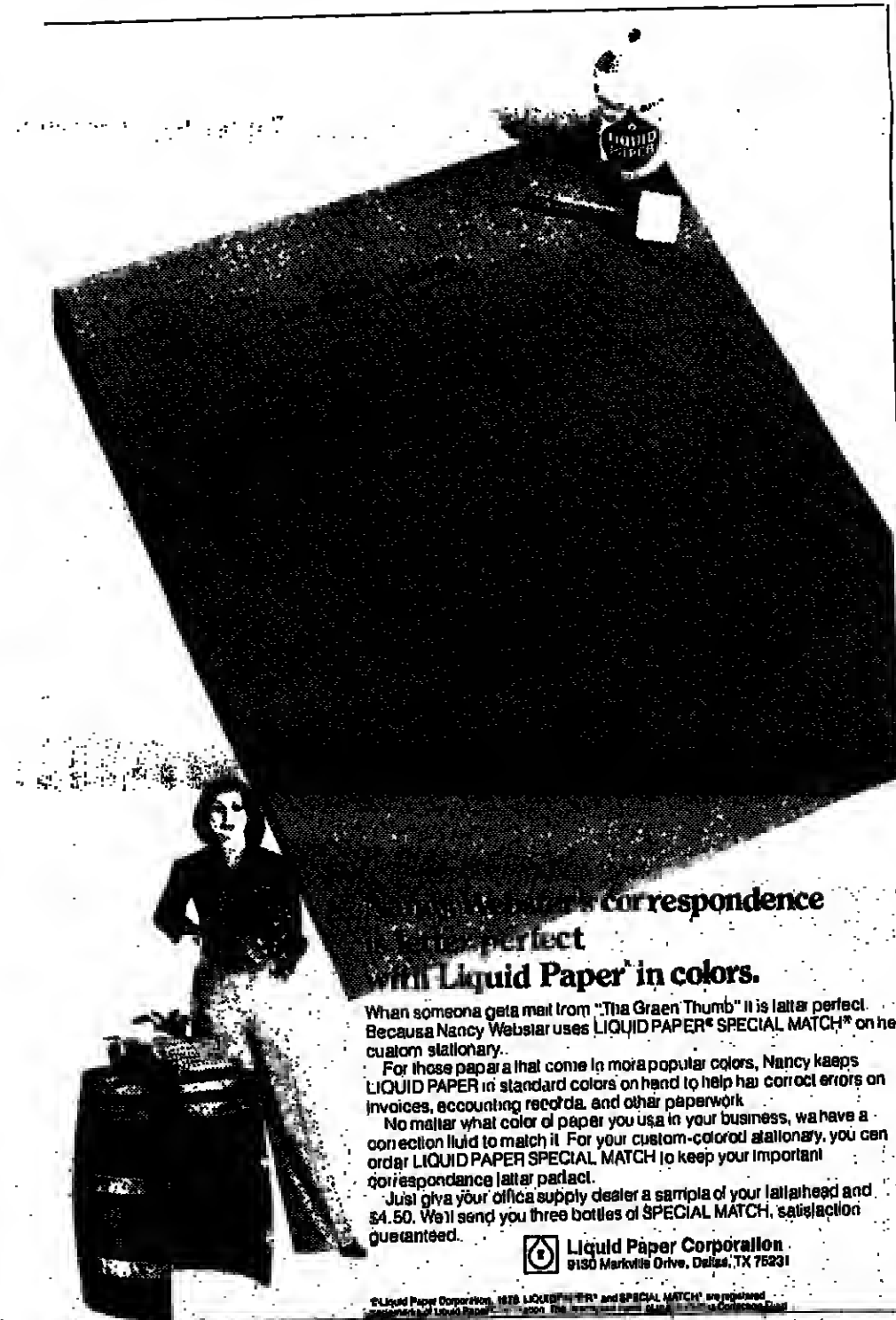
"Wherever we find radio hooligans," a police official said in an article in the chief newspaper of Kirgizia, in Soviet central Asia, "we discover anti-Soviet propaganda." The broadcasts contained "religious twaddle, and anti-Soviet propaganda."

Most of those caught by the police are fined and have their equipment confiscated. The person and their equipment are evidently reserved only for the explicitly political offense — and it seems that few of these are caught. A transmitter which comes on the air only for a brief period — and moves from place to place between broadcasts — cannot be tracked down so easily.

Most of the radio pirates castigated in the Soviet press got into the game out of youthful high spirits. The forbidden fruit tastes so much better than any other. But as they get older, some of them become interested in opposition politics. An official broadcast beamed by Moscow Radio to the United States earlier this year said that it would be wrong to ascribe the appearance of pirate radio stations to "acts of defiance" by the young. But Komsomolskaya Pravda was closer to the truth when it explained that young people who operated illegal transmitters regarded them as a badge of courage. A sign of contempt for the risks involved.

But every now and again news reaches the West of something more serious. A radio pirate in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, was sentenced in three years for "aping Western broadcasts and retransmitting them for ideological purposes."

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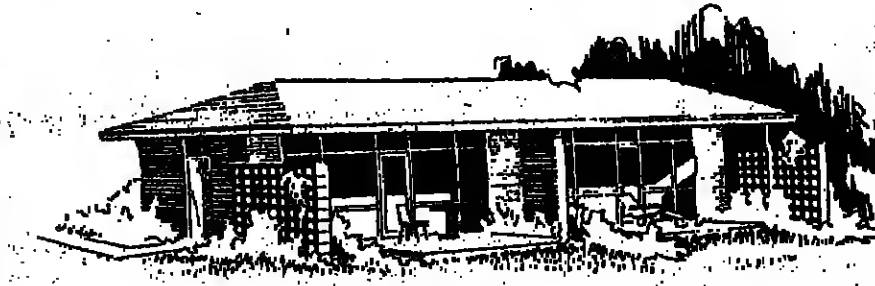
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defense

U.S. and Russia may cut down on weapons soon

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The shape of a possible new strategic-arms
limitation agreement between the Soviet Union
and the United States is beginning to emerge.
And it is at least conceivable that such an
agreement could come in the third or fourth
week of October, just before the Nov. 2 elec-
tion.

Based on soundings by this newspaper in
both Moscow and Washington, elements of a
possible pact begin to look like this:

1. The Soviets have raised the possibility of
committing themselves in any new agreement
to quick, subsequent talks aimed at reducing
by 10 percent the overall offensive-weapon
limit for both sides which was provisionally set
at 2,400 at the Ford-Brezhnev summit in 1974 in
Vladivostok.

It is not known publicly whether the Soviet
idea includes a 10 percent reduction in the
number of missile capable of launching from
land and sea multiple warheads, each able to
split off in flight and speed to separate targets.
That Vladivostok figure was 1,320 (included in
the overall 2,400).

A 10 percent cut in the 2,400 figure would
bring it down to 2,160. Although the strategic-
arms numbers game is extremely complex, it
could be argued that such a reduction might
cost Moscow more than it would Washington in
the short run. Under the first strategic-arms
limitation talks (SALT) pact of 1972, Moscow
is allowed 3,368 launchers consisting of 1,618 in-
tercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and
740 submarine-launched missiles. Washington
is allowed 1,710 consisting of 1,064 ICBMs and
656 submarine-launched missiles.

The United States compensates for the nu-
merical difference by possessing thousands
more multiple independently targeted re-entry
warheads (known as MIRV warheads), which
sit atop the launchers.

While the mix between ICBMs and subma-
rine-launched missiles can be varied (within
limits), the overall totals are constant. Add in
the 140 Soviet long-range bombers and about
500 U.S. bombers (all heavy bombers were ex-

cluded from SALT I) and the Soviets have a to-
tal of 2,400 launchers on land, sea, and air, and
the United States 2,210.

The Vladivostok provisional accord, if final-
ized by an official SALT II, would force Moscow
to come down to a maximum of 2,400 (which it
could do by scrapping 100 of its older TU-95
bombers known to NATO as the Bear) A 10
percent cut below that would mean cutting into
some sea or land launchers.

Washington on the other hand would need
only to come down from 2,210 to 2,160 under a
new 10 percent reduction. This could be
achieved by eliminating some older bombers.
The swingwing FB-111 aircraft based abroad
would be unaffected since it was excluded in
Vladivostok, although the controversial B-1
bomber was included.

**A longtime Ford adviser
has told this newspaper that
a last-minute arms agree-
ment is possible before the
Nov. 2 election.**

And according to Defense Secretary Donald
Rumsfeld, the United States still leads the So-
viets in MIRV warheads by 8,000 compared
with 3,500.

The Soviets are closing the gap, however.
Their current figure is 1,000 more than last
year.

A proposed 10 percent trim in this area could
affect the United States initially while reducing
the ultimate ceiling for the Soviets.

2. The 10 percent possibility apparently is in-
tended to balance Moscow's continued insis-
tence on limits on testing and deployment of the
U.S. cruise missile - the unmanned, low-flying,
remote-controlled rocket that, when fully de-
veloped, could be launched from bombers and
submarine-launched missiles.

Soviet officials repeatedly have made it
clear that they are worried by the cruise. They
want its range curtailed. Soviet versions of the
cruise can fly only relatively short distances.

The U.S. air-launched missile now being de-
veloped has a potential range of about 7,000
miles, some experts have estimated. The sea-
launched variety could fly about 1,800 miles, it
has been said.

The Soviets are believed not to be unhappy
with a resolution introduced into the Senate
earlier this year by Sens. Jacob K. Javits, Ed-
ward M. Kennedy, and Hubert H. Humphrey
that would limit the air-launched cruise to 1,550
miles and the sea-launched to 372 miles.

3. The Soviets want their Backfire bomber
excluded from any new arms agreement on the
grounds that its range is too short to qualify it
as an intercontinental launcher. Medium-range
launchers were not covered by SALT I nor by
Vladivostok.

There has been speculation in Washington
that President Ford may be about to accept
that contention - which would mean directly
overruling some Pentagon generals and risking
the ire of such hard-liners as Republican Ron-
ald Reagan and Democratic Sen. Henry M.
Jackson. The White House last week refused
comment.

If Mr. Ford does agree to limitations on the
cruise (thus accepting the State Department
contention that such limitations are essential
to prevent Moscow developing its own long-
range cruise and thus another turn in the
arms race) the limits could be included in
SALT II documents or, perhaps more likely, in
a separate memorandum.

The National Security Council met recently
in Washington to debate the U.S. response to
the latest Soviet message in March. And now
that Mr. Ford has defeated Mr. Reagan for the
Republican presidential nomination, a long-
time Ford associate and adviser has told this
newspaper that a last-minute arms agreement
is possible before Nov. 2.

"I know where the negotiations are," the ad-
viser told Monitor Washington-bureau chief
Godfrey Sperling Jr. Mr. Ford would have to
get reductions in nuclear arms to make any
agreement acceptable to the U.S. public, the
adviser said, but he insisted this could be done
in a way that would satisfy even the Reagan
hard-liners.

Whether this is in fact possible remains un-
known. Democratic presidential candidate
Jimmy Carter would be quick to criticize any
terms that seem unduly favorable to Moscow.
But informed comment in Washington and
Moscow considers a new agreement definitely
possible before Nov. 2.

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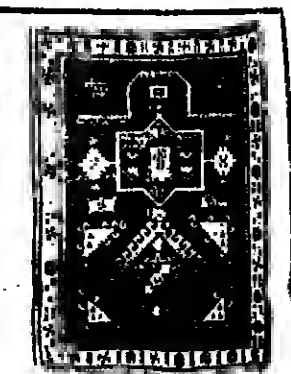
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THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION OF LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Libyan Arab Republic Celebrates

The Seventh Anniversary of the
First of September Revolution which
was staged under the leadership of
Colonel Mu'ammur El Qathafi on
September the first 1969.

The Revolution has made it pos-
sible for the Libyan people, after
more than 500 years of foreign domi-
nation, to build a new life on a
sound basis of freedom and social
justice.

The First of September Revolution
has been a turning point in the his-
tory of the Libyan people.

During the last seven years, the Lib-
yan Arab Republic has made coun-
tless achievements in the political,
social, and economic fields of activ-
ity.

Samples of the achievements in
economic fields:



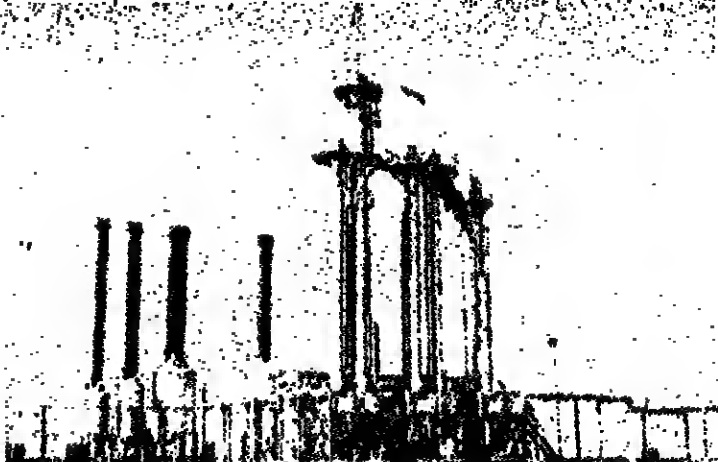
COLONEL MU'AMMAR EL QATHAFI
Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council



*What had taken place on the First
of September was no more than the
beginning of the Revolution; Revolu-
tion in all aspects of life, Revolution
in the soul; Revolution in the mind;
Revolution in the field; Revolu-
tion in the street... Revolution
everywhere. For the Revolution
must be comprehensive and
all-embracing.*

Col. Mu'ammur El Qathafi

PROGRESS IN OIL INDUSTRY



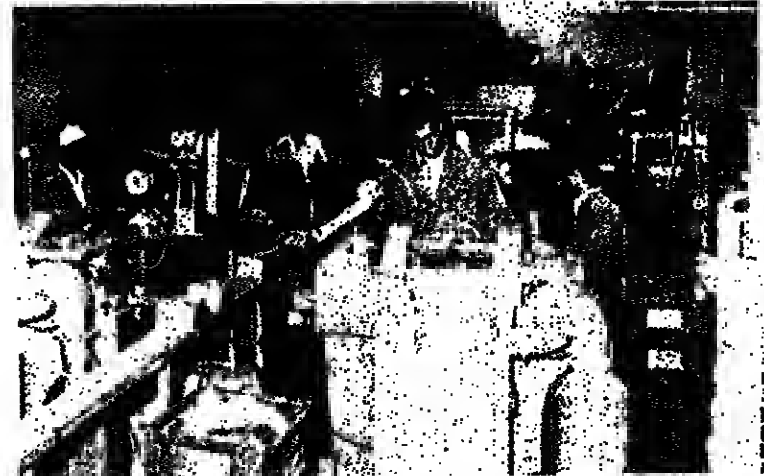
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Trudeau and the Liberals are running scared

By Iton Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
Lagging badly in the opinion polls, Canada's mercurial Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau is trying to refurbish his government's image before the 1978 election.

Mr. Trudeau, back in Ottawa following a two-week, semi-private vacation in Europe and the Middle East, has introduced an ambitious 18-point program to revitalize the Progressive Conservative government in the Gallup poll.

Even worse, his ruling Liberal Party has never, in 35 years of Gallup polls, had a lower standing with the voters than it does at present.

The Liberals, who have been in power for 11 years, now command only 29 percent of the committed voter support across the nation. Meanwhile, for the sixth month in a row, the official opposition Progressive Conservatives under their young leader Joe Clark are riding high, with 47 percent.

Even though the Liberals enjoy a solid majority in Parliament, they plainly are running scared. Mr. Trudeau is contemplating a cabinet shuffle of major proportions and is embarking on a re-examination of government policy.

First rounds of election battle

His chief opponent in Parliament, Mr. Clark, is keeping a low profile in the House of Commons while spending a good deal of time touring federal constituencies in the first rounds of an election battle that will not begin officially for nearly two years.

Aside from the tired and disorganized appearance projected by the Trudeau Liberals, the government has suffered in recent months from a series of minor scandals and resignations.

Mr. Clark, a onetime journalist and political science teacher from Alberta's ranching country, admits the polls reflect government miseries more than Progressive Conservative successes.

The Liberals, who have run Canada since 1963 with the exception of the stormy six-year stewardship of John Diefenbaker, at first viewed the polls as a temporary phenomenon. Subsequent polls not only confirmed the gov-

ernment's unpopularity, but also pointed to Mr. Trudeau as one of the main factors.

With the government facing by-election tests next month in St. John's, Newfoundland, and in Ottawa-Carleton, the Liberal concern is evident.

Mr. Trudeau is at work on a new set of legislative plans for the parliamentary session scheduled to begin in October. The Commons will return to work six days before the by-elections, which fall on Oct. 18.

When the results of those two votes are known, the Prime Minister may know a little more about the shape his government is in with the voters. If the news is bad, Mr. Trudeau may find himself under increasing pressure to step aside in favor of a new face.

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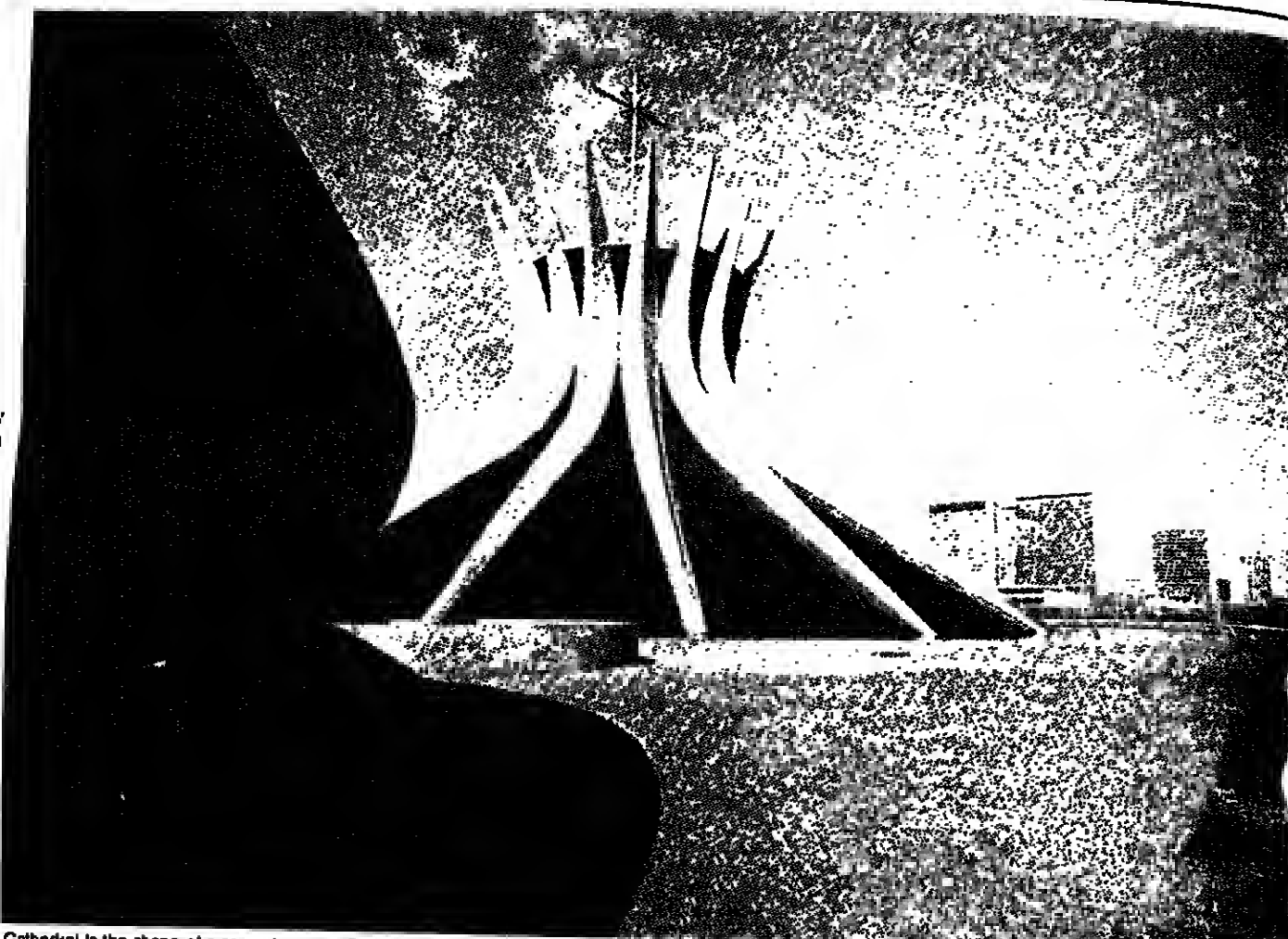
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RESPOND

Latin America

Catholic church in clashes with governments

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



Cathedral in the shape of a concrete crown, Brasilia, Brazil

Speaking out boldly on social issues has cost the Roman Catholic Church its favored position in Latin America

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

The Roman Catholic Church is increasingly at odds with a number of governments in Latin America. The signs are many:

• When three Chilean Catholic bishops, returning from a church conference in Ecuador last month were hostilely greeted by crowds at Santiago's Pudahuel Airport, that country's Catholic hierarchy accused the government of authoring the violent demonstration. It also excommunicated four government officials.

• Earlier in August at the season in the Ecuadorian city of Riobamba, 37 churchmen from around Latin America were arrested, detained overnight, and then expelled from the country for taking part in what the government termed "a subversive plot." Ecuador's church hierarchy promptly accused the government of illegally interfering in church activities.

• Argentina in recent months has been arresting churchmen and young seminarians, including one United States priest, on charges of subversion and of possessing Marxist-Leninist literature. The U.S. clergyman was released, but the fate of 11 others is unknown and the Argentine hierarchy has issued a series of protests.

Meanwhile, Brazil's Dom Helder Camara, a longtime opponent of the Brazilian Government and bishop of Recife and Olinda, issued a new criticism of governments in Latin America, saying they "no longer serve the people." Behind these "and other developments" is a sharp ideological dispute that has led to the most serious deterioration in church-state relations in years.

Not since Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro tangled with that country's Roman Catholic hierarchy has there been such a church-state clash.

In that struggle, which eventually resulted in a standoff, the church took a basically conservative approach, Dr. Castro a much more liberal or radical one.

Positions reversed
The current church-state cleavage in at least six nations reverses the positions of churchmen and governments. It is not lost on observers also that the governments in question are all rightist military regimes.

The Catholic Church in Argentina, Brazil,

Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay is on the liberal side, the state on the conservative, even reactionary side - although the dispute is not being stated in such terms.

Part of the confrontation involves a new militancy on the part of the churchmen who believe they have the right, even the duty, to speak out on national issues, particularly those relating to human rights and political liberties.

This certainly is the case in Chile where the Roman Catholic hierarchy is increasingly opposed to the hard-line, conservative tactics of Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte's military dominated government.

Chile's influential Cardinal Silva Henríquez, the Archbishop of Santiago and Chile's leading churchman, has frequently tangled with General Pinochet. While he has tried to keep the dispute out of public view, their disagreements are becoming common knowledge.

Excommunication of four Chileans, one of them a government official, for the airport harassment of three returning bishops was a clear sign of Cardinal Silva Henríquez's atti-

tude. A statement, accompanying the excommunication order and issued with the Cardinal's approval, warned against the danger of abuses under the military regime and of "omnipotent police state" governments across Latin America.

Repressive measures

That also seems the preoccupation of Dom Helder, the Brazilian bishop who has long chafed under the restraints placed on him by fellow churchmen who did not want to rock the boat of church-state relations in Brazil. But more and more bishops and archbishops in Brazil are protesting repressive measures by their country's military-dominated government.

This repression, often aimed at leftists, has meant large-scale abridgements of civil rights in the countries with military governments.

Churchmen, meeting in Ecuador at the pastoral conference in Riobamba, were in fact discussing this issue - hence, the Ecuadorian Government charge that the conference was engaged in subversive activities.

An Ecuadorian Government source, explaining the arrests and deportations of the bishop, said that "the clergy must abide the laws of the nation and to question government actions is a crime."

This goes along with an Interior Ministry statement in Argentina, following the arrest in Ecuador: "When priests have been detained, it has been for fully justified reasons."

But churchmen, while not disagreeing with the philosophy that they are subject to arrest, argue that repressive military governments do not have legitimate cause for many of their activities.

This increasing social and political entanglement of the Roman Catholic clergy with what arouses the ire of governments, particularly military regimes, and the outlook for the future is for increasing tension in church-state relations.

The reason is obvious. As archbishop Vicente Faustino Zezza, of Santa Fé in Argentina, said recently: "We [churchmen] have no intention of letting up on our social involvement."

New leader for Barbados

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The unseating of Barbados Prime Minister Errol W. Barrow means a change of personalities and style - but not of politics - for the Barbados Labor Party (BLP) came to power with a program markedly similar to that preached by Mr. Barrow and his Democratic Labor Party (DLP).

Both parties are moderate with a socialist orientation similar to the British Labour Party.

But Mr. Adams is expected to bring a different style and approach to government, one that was characterized by local Barbados observers as "in the mold of John Kennedy."

During the campaign, Mr. Adams and his BLP hammered away at the themes of arrogance, corruption, and cronyism in the Barrow government.

The campaign was hard-fought, with much name-calling and mudslinging.

Mr. Adams' victory marks the end of an era for Barbados. Mr. Barrow had dominated politics on the island for 15 years, shepherding it through independence from Britain in 1966 and converting it from a country-style village into a modern society with one of the highest standards of living in the Caribbean.

Moreover, the Adams victory signals the return to power of a name long associated with Barbados politics. For a number of years until 1981 when Mr. Barrow took office, island politics had been largely dominated by the late Sir Granville Adams, father of the victor in the Sept. 2 vote.

The older Adams was the only prime minister of the now-defunct West Indies Federation, an effort by Britain to get its scattered Caribbean islands into one single grouping.

Sir Granville favored the idea, and his election defeats in the late 1950s and early 1960s in Barbados were, in part, due to island opposition to the federation scheme.

The younger Mr. Adams has no attachment to the federation concept. He said recently that it was "an idea whose time came and went two decades ago."

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South Africa

Blacks write their protest in violence . . .

Whites are gradually reading the message

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, South Africa
Across South Africa black protests and riots rumble on, their implications gradually dawning on the hitherto broadly complacent and unshaken white population.

This reporter has talked with several community leaders across the country who believe Prime Minister John Vorster is using the riots and protests, allowing them full press publicity in order to change the thinking of his people.

The Anglican Dean of Umtata, the Rev. Walter Goodall, says the government could easily quash publicly as it did in the killings during a peasant uprising in the early 1960s in the Transkei, then designated as a tribal homeland and due to become an "Independent" homeland next month. Instead, says the dean, the government is allowing publicity and probably encouraging the black, government-paid homeland leaders to make demands for change.

But what the newspapers have known and said with some alarm does not mean the white populace as a whole has shared that concern.

Only after the demonstrations and violence in the center of Cape Town is the mass of



South African whites: beginning to ask what it all means

whites beginning to wonder what is wrong.

Many whites can identify with Addeley Street, Cape Town, where police used tear gas

and buckshot Sept. 3 against Colored (mixed race) and black marchers and white onlookers. Whites from throughout South Africa have

walked on Addeley Street and shopped there. And they are "muzzed" that the center of the town could be closed off, as a young hotelier, ecopionist here said.

"Oh, is that why?" replied this woman, who grew up in Cape Town, when I explained the marchers were protesting because they wanted the abolition of apartheid (the legal separation of the races).

While newspapers have reported in detail and firsthand what happened when large numbers of whites were caught in the tear gas in the heart of town. It was the first time whites had been involved in the police action.

And the report that Vorster, the Prime Minister's wife, was among those caught in the tear gas while shopping undoubtedly will have an effect on Afrikaner thinking. The direct impact of black and Colored unrest could have been brought home more symbolically.

Such symbols are important in a society that does not read extensively. A lot of white class whites in South Africa read headlines, look at pictures, and devour the sports pages in the newspapers.

Therefore the process of educating whites to a changed way of thinking is slow, especially since, for the 20-plus years Mr. Vorster's National Party has been in power, they have been steered toward acceptance of apartheid.

Transkei and the homeland policy:

For blacks — an opportunity or a hollow mockery?

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Umtata, the Transkei, South Africa
"Independence or no independence, I won't have any blankets coming into my hotel," said Paddy Coogan, Irish owner of the Imperial Hotel in Umtata.

Blankets in his parlance means Africans, who wear their blankets to ward off the winter cold in the simon trees, moor-round mountains of the Transkei.

The Transkei, an erosion-scarred area on the Indian Ocean, was chiseled out by the South African Government to be a homeland for blacks under the system of apartheid (racial separation of the races). It is due to become independent on Oct. 26. There are 2 million blacks living in the Transkei and 1.3 million Xhosa-speaking blacks outside in white South Africa.

Although this independence can be likened to independence for an Indian reservation in the United States, the event does not deserve the vitriolic denunciation it has been getting from many governments and in the press. After all, a number of worse-off "Indian reservations" in Africa already are independent countries. And some African countries have more tyrannical governments than the Transkei is likely to have.

Recognition for apartheid?

that in the future will force and recognize the detested system of apartheid.

But the Transkei can be viewed as a method of shelving apartheid.

An independent Transkei will be used as a platform for voicing against apartheid, according to Chief Minister of Justice George Matanzima, who is a brother of the leader of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima. Precisely because the Transkei came out of apartheid, the South African Government will be expected to denounce officials of its own creation.

Chief George, who is tough like the boss of a political machine, says he opposes the use of violence to overthrow apartheid. Yet he said: "Whites are all the same — liberals, nationalists — they all want the oppression of the blacks."

The Transkei government appears to be turning into a one-party dictatorship, following the pattern of much of Africa. This could be an enormous embarrassment to the South African Government, which has said it was preparing blacks for effective government.

No! according to plan

Although the South Africans still control the Transkei economically, and although the South African security police are well-known around Umtata, the republic of the Transkei will not work out exactly as the whites would have liked.

Some chaos is expected at independence (youths are reportedly planning sabotage of government buildings), and many of the detained politicians who opposed independence may be released.

Then the verbal opposition to apartheid is likely to begin. There are reports that elements in the Transkei National Independence Party of Chief Matanzima, which has ties into urban areas, plan some kind of fireworks.

But can the party beat the youths to the punch? And can the government satisfy the thousands of unemployed, many of whom hang around listless and angry outside Chief George's office.

Prof. Mahlon Ntjane says he has recommended that a list be drawn up of all the youths who have suffered or been imprisoned of the hands of the South African Government for political reasons, and that something be

done for them. He said that something be done for them.

Youth vs. homeland leaders

But the young blacks who are leading the current demonstrations across South Africa do not like Chief Kaiser. The struggle for power among blacks can be viewed as a struggle between these youths and the homeland leaders, who cannot go into some of the black townships without police escort.

As for the economy, all projects are controlled by South Africa through the Transkei Development Corporation. That could easily change after independence, Chief George said. When asked about the possibility of nationalization, he said, never.

West Germany already has some investment in the industrial town of Butterworth. A hydroelectric project at the confluence of the Tloko and Tloko rivers has been approved, and for

elg investors will be sought, according to Chief George.

But, foreign investment is tricky because countries are not going to attempt to recognize the new country set up by white South Africa. Chief George says he does not care.

The South Africans do. They say Taiwan and Paraguay may recognize the new country. South African officials point out that Malawi's President Hastings Banda has relatives in the Transkei and that the daughter of King Sobhuza of Swaziland is going to marry the son of the paramount chief of Pondoland, one of the Transkeian territories, this month. These white officials add that Kenya may recognize the Transkei.

However, it will take recognition by a large number of African countries before the United States and most European countries dare think of such a step.

And black recognition depends on whether Chief Kaiser Matanzima can prove he has not swapped the cause of his urban brothers for the glamour of leading a country.

Transkei's black opposition

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Umtata, the Transkei, South Africa
Many educated blacks are sharply critical of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the leader of the Transkei, the black homeland that is scheduled to receive its independence from South Africa next month.

That sentiment has grown since this chief began detaining political leaders who oppose the coming independence.

One man whom the Transkei security police did not get is Joseph Kobo, a Democratic Party politician who happened to be away when the detentions began in June. And a man the police did detain, but have since released, is Vuyani Mrwetyana, editor of the popular weekly broadsheet that irritates the government.

Mr. Kobo is opposed to independence because he thinks it would reinforce South Africa's policy of apartheid (legal separation of the races) and Mr. Mrwetyana is highly skeptical.

Mr. Kobo says that 95 percent of Transkeians oppose independence. That assertion is



One side of Transkei culture

Even after Hays scandal Congress hasn't reformed

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The end of the Hays scandal leaves Congress with big credibility problems and surprisingly little reform.

The sex-payroll charges surrounding the now-resigned Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D) of Ohio aroused the greatest congressional furor since the excesses of Senate anti-bobby taken and former Rep. Adam Clayton Powell in the mid-1950s — but less remedial action.

Those two scandals a decade ago produced permanent ethics committees in both houses. The Hays case has produced only a tidying of House of Representatives housekeeping funds and a study commission to report 16 months from now.

It also may help produce, in the re-arranging of the congressional jigsaw puzzle for the elections, more complete personal financial disclosure for lawmakers and other top federal officials. The Senate and the Caucus of House Democrats have approved such legislation, but the full House has not yet acted.

However, the embarrassment and genuine concern on Capitol Hill, stirred by charges that Representative Hays kept a \$14,000-a-year clerk on the public payroll to serve as his mistress, have failed to dislodge numerous other internal investigations of lawmakers in various House committees.

These include facilitating ethics committee investigations of lawmakers by permitting them to be ordered by the House, instead of

only by the panel itself; unscrambling the maze of 150 separate House subcommittees (for one of which Representative Hays's acknowledged mistress worked undetected for two years); opening the House chamber to television cameras and radio microphones; barring ex-congressmen employed as lobbyists from the House floor; banning absent lawmakers from voting by proxy in committees.

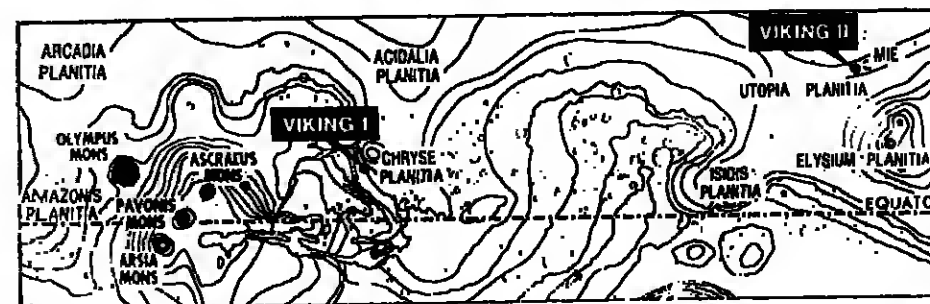
His resignation spurs Mr. Hays on ethics committee investigation which has been scheduled to begin Sept. 16. The panel cannot probe an out-of-office congressman.

Republicans already have begun trying to exploit the ethics controversies involving Mr. Hays and several other House Democrats, starting at the top of the ticket with President Ford abiding to Congress's private morality.

Says House Republican leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona: "We cannot afford to sweep this climate of scandal under the rug."

Freshman Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D) of California reminds voters in his current newsletter that he had been "active" in efforts to remove Mr. Hays from his committee chairmanship, and vows to work "to eliminate the corruption, the abuses, and the system which covers them up."

The resigned Representative Hays still faces an ongoing federal grand jury criminal investigation and a civil lawsuit in connection with his use of payroll funds. His \$30,000 annual pension, after 28 years in Congress, is believed unaffected by these cases.



Contour map of Mars and Viking landers — 4,600 miles apart

'Son of Viking' may come from left-over spacecraft

By David F. Salsbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, California
The success of the Viking Mars mission — with two landers safely settled on the surface of the distant planet — may have set the stage for the "son of Viking."

This is a plan to use leftover Viking hardware with some relatively minor improvements to revisit the Red Planet in 1982. Most of the third lander sits in a sealed box in a back room of the Martin-Marietta plant in Denver, Colorado. Ninety percent of a third orbiter is hauled at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in southern California.

For between \$350 million to \$450 million, a third mission could be mounted, says Viking manager James S. Martin Jr. Another \$80 million would be needed to launch it.

The lander would be equipped with tractor treads and a motor so it can travel several kilometers. An advanced biology package is already being developed to enhance the search for life. And a "smart bomb" type of landing system has been designed which can recognize large rocks and other hazards and so make it possible to set the lander down in rougher and more scientifically interesting terrain.

The Viking III concept has the backing of the Viking management team. "It bothers me to have a whole spacecraft and no plans to use it," says Mr. Martin. At the last landing-site selection meeting, he expressed the wish the group could return in 1982 to do it all again.

Among Viking scientists, however, there is a more varied reaction to this plan.

"I believe the biology team agrees that it

should be possible to learn a great deal more with just a little more flexibility" (like that which would be possible with a third Viking mission), says Nobel laureate Joshua Lederberg.

As far as NASA officials are concerned, however, the almost flawless way the Viking spacecrafts have performed thus far comes at an opportune time. The agency has only two future planetary missions funded: one to Venus, the other to Jupiter and Saturn. Consequently, NASA officials are trying to get an unusually large number of "new starts" approved this year, an informed source says.

However, chief biologist Harold Klein feels he must "speak out against the rover concept." He thinks there is a good chance traveling around Mars taking biological samples may not be what is needed to resolve the question of life there.

On the other hand, Cornell University scientist Carl Sagan emphasizes the geological diversity of Mars and the possibility of isolated pockets of life (which has become more popular among Viking biologists since the first landing) to back his argument that mobility is the next logical step in the exploration of the red planet.

"I think exploration is part of the very essence of human beings. I think it has played an important role in our success as a species," says Dr. Sagan.

Though the scientists do not agree on exactly what type of follow-on missions should be flown, they all want to see future explorations of some kind. And they are keen to capitalize on the public interest which the Viking mission has evoked.



Battle of words under TV lights — a tough presidential screen test

America's next president: the debates could decide it

By Geoffrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The debates, now set, could be decisive — political observers here are saying.

In fact, as viewed from Washington, the whole campaign now may be debate-oriented, with other activity either related or subordinate to these major TV confrontations.

Both the President and Jimmy Carter possess obvious strengths and potential weaknesses as they move into a series of three head-on collisions:

• Mr. Carter, as the challenger, is free to attack the President's record. This could put Mr. Ford on the defensive.

Mr. Carter built a public record, too, as governor of Georgia — but it is not too likely to enter much into the discussions.

And since a governor is not involved in the wide range of problems — and responsibilities — that belongs to the presidency, his record really does not amount to much of a target.

• Mr. Ford is the President — no matter how much Mr. Carter may want to imply that Mr. Ford merely is an appointee who is acting as president.

But Mr. Carter says that he will not give up his usual style of attacking hard. "I will treat him with respect," says Mr. Carter. "He's a good man." But Mr. Carter goes on to say that he will be his usual aggressive, hard-hitting self when he goes to work on Mr. Ford.

The President in any meeting with other citizens — whether it is shaking hands at airports, meeting with his Cabinet, or in a debate such as this — holds an advantage. The office of the presidency always clings to him — and the American public respects that office.

How does President Ford become just plain Jerry Ford when he climbs into the ring with Jimmy Carter? He may try — so as not to appear to be leaning unfairly on his position. But he probably won't. Why should he — and give up one of his major edges over his opponent?

Mr. Carter says he will not let this presidential title bother him. He says he may call his opponent "Mr. President" or just "Mr. Ford."

• The President will be the participant who obviously is the most experienced in government.

He will doubtless point to his long years in Congress, his leadership role there, and his heavy involvement in shaping U.S. defense policy.

He doubtless, too, will not be shy about referring to incidents in his background that point up that the public is looking at a long-time public servant who has been working for the

voters for a generation — first in Congress, then in the vice-presidency, and now in the presidency.

On the other hand, Mr. Carter may well benefit — in this post-Watergate climate — from the public distrust of Washington officeholders.

Thus, he undoubtedly will stress his outside-of-Washington background — together with his ability to bring a fresh look to the executive branch since he may not be turning to familiar Washington faces when he puts the administration together.

All this could turn into the issue that becomes decisive and which many voters will weigh in terms like these:

Do I want somebody — like Mr. Ford — who I think I know — or will I take a chance on Mr. Carter who might turn out to be a better president but who must remain a question mark until he serves in the presidency?

Mr. Carter, through the debates, will try to become better known — to convince voters they can be assured that he will give them the kind of government they would like.

Mr. Ford, through the debates, will seek to convince the voters that in the two years he has been President he has performed well — better, in fact, than many of his Democratic critics say he has done.

He will stress the credibility that he feels he brought back to Washington government, particularly to the executive branch.

He will seek to take credit for an economy which certainly has shown new life in recent months.

The debates — observers feel — could be exciting, entertaining, and enlightening.

And those observers also see the debates as the dominant element in the upcoming campaign.

Exxon fined \$100,000 for polluting Alaskan sea

By the Associated Press

Seattle
Exxon Corporation has agreed to pay a \$100,000 fine, largest ever assessed under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for illegally dumping 500,000 gallons of polluted waste water from exploratory drilling operations in Alaska's Beaufort Sea.

The penalty was part of a consent order entered recently in U.S. District Court in Anchorage, Alaska. A consent order is not an admission of guilt, although the accused party does not contest the allegation.

arts
At last

If you've seen... The little... woman's feisty... as much as... who helps her... It is a dem... stress it by... mission with... comes one of... picture whose... into meanings... Miss Truema... surprise, how... achieved star... tress has bee... canes. She is... performers w... when, their p... ents the bar... wading care... I never... Truman is... between in... leagues win... restaurant... the sense o... do swiftly... business o... star... A couple... edged clos... She played... edly called... Yust, while... at the Cat... vent wro... knout win... tributed be... its wherea... of Cannes... Trueman's... Since I... speaking... of shooti... her suppe... actress... older per... be a sis... such as... opportu... "It ga... continu... limited... my the... them... couldn't... that ki... it is... energy... the T... Oats, w... which... "You... one-n... in a... noul... I ha... mak... ore... T... mot... the... Ja...

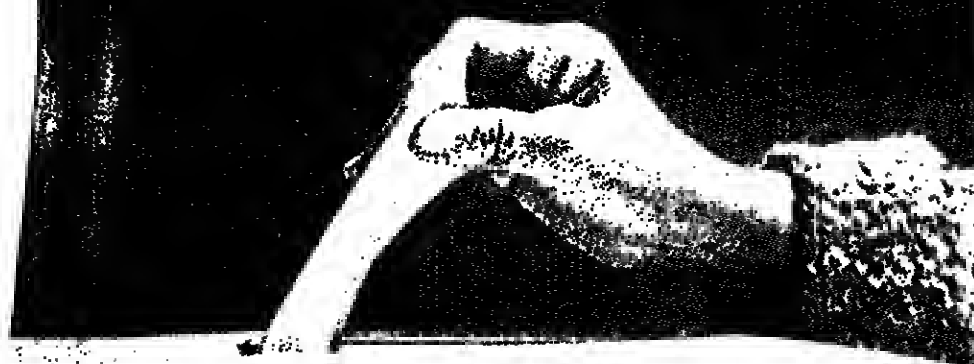
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United States

How many vote?

Australia — 97% in 1972
Canada — 74% in 1972
France — 82% in 1973
Great Britain — 71% in 1970
Holland — 83% in 1972
Italy — 93% in 1972
West Germany — 91% in 1972



(Voting is compulsory in Australia)

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Voting in America: more and more don't

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The army of nonvoters in the coming election may be the largest in U.S. history.

Nonvoters have grown through three presidential elections and a report based on a nationwide survey from the privately financed Committee for the Study of the American Electorate indicates "it is possible that for the first time in over 50 years, a majority of eligible Americans will not vote in a presidential election."

The United States has one of the lowest turnout rates of the democracies. Here is the percentage record of voters for recent elections: 64.0 in 1960; 61.8 in 1964; 60.6 in 1968; and 55.6 in 1972.

The new survey, conducted by the Pater D. Hani Research Associates, Inc., under the sponsorship of the University of Denver, concludes that nonvoting is more a feeling of what's-the-use (attitudinal) than of physical obstacles (structural).

"This is important because congressional Democrats have been pushing for government aid to voter registration which is common in other democracies, and so-called 'postcard registration' has been hotly debated.

The study supports the thesis that a majority of nonvoters, if they got around to vote, would be Democrats. At the time of the survey,

"Carter was preferred over Ford by a margin of 50 to 15," the report says. It adds, "In the current fluid political situation there are about 10 million nonvoters who may, if they become interested in the presidential campaign, vote in the November election."

As of now, the survey estimates that 70 million voting age Americans "will not vote in 1976."

The study gives a profile of the nonvoter: They tend to be younger and "less-educated, less-affluent, more urban, and less often white." There is also a new category of voter drop-outs — those "who voted frequently in 1968 or before, but have since become estranged from the political process; dropouts tend to be older, more educated, more affluent and more alienated than other nonvoters."

Cynicism, disillusionment, apathy, and indifference to the electoral process are indicated by responses to questions by nonvoters. Washington debates the issue; some say, "Why bother to get the vote of people too ignorant or indifferent to register?" Others say, "Now that the government subsidizes candidates' campaigns, why not extend it to help pay for voter registration costs, as in Canada?"

The new report observes: "The American people in increasing numbers have been giving a 'no vote' to their leaders and institutions."

Beware: shop guarded by turtles

By Ward Marshouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
A web of controversy surrounds the latest in security systems — use of spiders and snakes to replace burglar alarms.

Even snapping turtles may soon do some hair-raising duty as deterrents to theft from shop windows.

"But both security experts and animal protectionists say store owners with reptile security systems should resort to this practice.

Defenders of the cold-blooded critters claim

the animals face improper care. Security experts say "scary" animals are far less effective than their invisible electronic counterparts — although they may cost less to maintain.

Martin Frakes, who writes a newsletter for the Fire and Burglar Alarm Association, says one Midwestern storekeeper had a particularly low overhead for his "snake" alarm system because he did not feed his snakes. When one died, he simply got another for the window because "there were plenty of snakes around," she says.

The whole question of a snake guarding a store — effectively — is hogwash, says James White of the Jewelry Security Alliance in New York City.

While snakes may not be effective window guards, one San Francisco businessman is toying with the idea of putting an snapping turtle in one of his jewelry-store windows. Sidney Mobell, owner of Sidney Mobell's Fine Jewelry Stores, maker of the nation's only solid-gold mouse traps (\$3,000 each, retail) says, "We opened a new store in the Fairmont Hotel and I could use an snapping turtle. But I would definitely feed it."

Questionable gifts cloud FBI officers' careers

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Clarence M. Kelley's future as FBI Director seems secure under President Ford, who has cleared the United States' top "G-man" of any wrongdoing and urged him to pay back the agency for questionable gifts and services.

Other FBI officials, however, may not get off so easily. Amid two Justice Department probes into possible FBI illegal burglaries and financial abuses, Mr. Kelley has acknowledged receiving gifts from subordinates and free government services and property for his apartment.

President Ford has endorsed a report by Attorney General Edward H. Levi suggesting that Mr. Kelley be neither fired nor reprimanded — but be allowed to stay as director after three years in office.

In August, the head of the division that provided free drapery valances for Mr. Kelley's home pleaded guilty to a charge of using government lumber to build a birdhouse at his own home.

In July, Mr. Kelley fired the FBI's No. 2 man and his own close friend, Nicholas P. Callahan, when Justice Department lawyers came

to him with evidence obtained in the current probe of the agency's recreation fund.

And at least two dozen FBI agents are under grand jury investigation for possible illegal break-ins carried out since 1968.

Some Justice officials are worried that the recent public disclosures of free gifts and services will make it difficult for the FBI director to pursue the on-going investigations and to implement reforms.

But Mr. Kelley thanked Mr. Ford for his confidence, saying faith in the FBI "is not misplaced," and has paid the bureau \$335 for the cost of material and labor in installing the valances.

Mr. Levi's report to the President said the gifts to Mr. Kelley came from the pooling of small amounts of money from the FBI's 16 top-ranking officials and did not violate federal codes. The gifts included a clock, chair, and table.

Mr. Kelley did not know the valances were installed by the bureau until after they were up, the Justice report said, and were done by government labor for security reasons.

"In our view the caliber of government service is not improved in altitudes such as his, where there is every evidence of an intention to be honest, by a rendering of human conduct in its worst possible light," the report stated.



President Ford and FBI chief Kelley at dedication of FBI building

AP photo

President Ford cleared Mr. Kelley — others may not get off so easily

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Lebanon's carefully watched war

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
The Lebanese civil war has put the Arab states' dispute with Israel on a back burner pending the still-unresolvable political outcome of the 18 months of conflict on the far side of Israel's northern border.

Authoritative quarters in the Israeli capital see virtually the entire Arab world entangled directly or indirectly in neighboring Lebanon. These quarters contend that the future course of Arab-Israeli relations cannot be plotted until the Lebanese fighting is over.

It becomes obvious in high-level conversation here that Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin and his advisers have been following developments across their northern border to the last detail.

They are easily familiar with all the splinter militias and paramilitary forces and yet seem perpetually amazed by the degree of inter-Arab rivalry being demonstrated in the Lebanese imbroglio.

"Iraq has been airlifting massive amounts of weaponry to Egypt for transfer by ship to the Muslim and Palestinian-held ports," a qualified source said. There was an air of wonderment that radical Iraq could lean on Western-oriented Egypt to achieve a common goal: support for the Muslim-leftist-Palestinian side in Lebanon.

"Libya has been pouring \$40 million a month into Lebanon, making Lebanese currency as stable as ever," he went on.

The Iraqi motive evidently is to prevent

Syria from achieving hegemony over Lebanon. Rather, Israelis say, Iraq would prefer an anti-Syrian regime in Beirut if only to sap Syria's strength in the ideological war between the two competing wings of the Baathist movement — Iraq's and Syria's.

Libya's purpose is to undercut Egyptian influence in Lebanon while maintaining practical support for the extremist elements on the Muslim side.

Israel has been trying to keep as low a profile as possible in all this.

The fact that the sea-lanes between Egypt and Lebanon pass close to the Israeli coast has enabled the Israeli Navy to intercept, board, and unload some of the Iraqi-Egyptian arms shipments.

At the same time, Israeli field commanders have established contact with officers of the dissident Lebanese Arab Army, who apparently detest sympathizers in Beirut by holding talks on routine frontier problems at the Rosh Hanikra border post.

Although Israeli officials refuse to confirm an Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon, events there indicate that things have been going Israel's way.

A recent incident: a clash between southern Lebanese villagers and Palestinian guerrillas in which three of the former and four of the latter were killed. It resulted from refusal on the part of the residents of the Lebanese village of Ain Ebel to readmit guerrillas for future forays across the Israeli frontier.

In another case, southern Lebanese residents reportedly dismantled a rocket launcher set up for use against targets in Israel.



Rosh Hanikra border post

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Where Israeli and Lebanese Army dissidents have met

Some observers believe Lebanon has already been partitioned on a de facto basis, with the Syrian Army controlling the largest section flanking out to the east, the Christians and Muslims holding enclaves along the Mediterranean coast, and Israel dominating the south.

Syrian-Israeli interest in avoiding collisions over Lebanon was indicated by indications that not only are the Syrians completely absent from southern Lebanese sectors but also from the northern bank of the region's geographical demarcation line: the Litani River.

No Israeli official will discuss the question of arms shipments from here, but the prevalent

theme here is that Israel's current military posture was, is, and will be a constant factor in shaping the course of the Lebanese civil war. Reuter reports from Tel Aviv: Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon has said Israel never could let Lebanon — whatever the outcome of the civil war — give the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the right to use its territory for attacks on Israel.

He told a news conference here Tuesday that Israel would not allow the border situation to revert to the way it was before the fighting broke out.

U.S.-Israel confrontation over Gulf of Suez control

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel
A series of seaborne confrontations in the Gulf of Suez between United States civilian oil prospectors and Israeli Navy men has turned into a full-blown diplomatic dispute between the governments of the two countries.

The issue is the precise delineation of Israeli control of the Gulf waters — whether it is a fixed distance from the coast of the Israeli-occupied Sinai or a median line down the Gulf's middle.

Israel contends the median line applies. As a result, barges manned by U.S. oilmen working for Egyptian firms have been forced to stay away of the imaginary maritime line.

The incidents, which have flared periodically for more than a week, involved several employees of the American Amoco Company and

Israeli patrol-boat crews. A U.S. embassy official here described the incidents as serious.

They are being taken up with Israel's ambassador to the U.S., Simcha Dinitz, in talks at the State Department in Washington.

The U.S.-Israeli dispute coincided with an extraordinary debate in Israel's Knesset (Parliament) Sept. 7 on alleged Egyptian violations of the Sinai disengagement pact.

The Americans have been involved in Egyptian efforts to expand offshore drilling at the relatively lucrative Burgan oil field along the Suez Gulf's western coast.

Directly opposite, at Al-Tur, in Sinai, Israeli oilmen have been trying to find new oil outlets at sea that might compensate, at least in part, for the Abu Rudels and Belayim fields surrendered to Egypt under the year-old Sinai-II disengagement pact.

A foreign ministry aide said the line of jurisdiction recognized by all interested parties since the end of the 1967 six-day war (when Israel conquered Sinai) ran down the middle of the gulf.

This was said to have been accepted by the United Nations as well as by Egypt, Israel and countries comprising the UN cease-fire observer corps.

Its basis, the aide went on, was Israel's military presence in Sinai.

At the same time, he rejected the notion that principles of territorial waters or continental shelf might be applied in this case.

The underlying Israeli concern is that extension of Egyptian offshore oil drilling, even by American personnel, would eventually be followed by establishment of a permanent Egyptian naval control of those waters.

Until now, Egyptian naval craft have been

strictly required to keep west of the gulf's median line.

Israel's attitude evidently is adamant, even if a showdown in diplomatic quarters ensues between this country and its closest foreign friend, the U.S.

On the other hand, ex-Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has repeatedly declared he would prefer to see Israeli forces off the Sinai's western coast.

Mr. Dayan would have held out this offer in a bid to win Egyptian consent to end the state of war between Cairo and Jerusalem. Without such termination, Mr. Dayan argues, the much-voulted Sinai-II agreement is worthless.

He thinks it unnatural for Egyptian shipping, especially when the Suez Canal has been reopened, to have to pass Israeli naval patrols in the narrow Gulf of Suez, even though the Israelis keep to the east and the Egyptians to the west of the median line.

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From page 1

*Kissinger in Africa

The degree of movement is a matter of bitter controversy within the ruling party and the Afrikaner majority among the whites. It is essentially a domestic political problem, but its repercussions inevitably spill over into Mozambique and other neighboring black countries from which a significant number of South Africa's work force comes.

The preoccupation of the five black presidents - Messrs. Neto of Angola, Machel of Mozambique, Kaunda of Zambia, Nyerere of Tanzania, and Setsego Khama of Botswana - is above all with Rhodesia and with Namibia.

If the Rhodesian problem is intractable because of Mr. Smith's obstinacy, they look to Mr. Vorster to show his good intentions at least by moving Namibia rapidly toward multiracial independence.

Dr. Kissinger's technique will be to act as an "honest broker" between the two sides - South Africa and its black neighbors.

On Rhodesia, the problem involves first and foremost the Smith regime. Mr. Vorster has said he intends to see Mr. Smith, but not immediately. Separate forums may be set up in which the two different problems of Rhodesia and Namibia will be worked out.

The shuttle will take place between Pretoria, capital of South Africa, and either Lusaka (capital of Zambia) or Dar es Salaam (capital of Tanzania).

Dr. Kissinger received his invitation to begin his mediatory efforts from Tanzanian President Nyerere on Tuesday. Immediately after the breakup of the five presidents' summit.

The Secretary of State was in Hamburg to brief West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on his weekend talks with Mr. Vorster and to ask for West German participation in a proposed fund to aid transition from white to black rule in Rhodesia. He had already visited President Giscard d'Estaing of France for the same purpose earlier in the day.

Dr. Kissinger returns to Washington Tuesday and will await the report of his special envoy to the five presidents, Assistant Secretary of State William Schabas, before deciding on the precise timing of his trip to Africa. Officials traveling with Dr. Kissinger, expected him to be in Africa by next Monday at the latest.

Monitor correspondent David K. Willis reports from Moscow:

Clearly upset at being left on the sidelines by Henry A. Kissinger's effort to avoid racial warfare in southern Africa, the Soviet Union has stepped up its criticism of the United States in recent days.

In general, the Kremlin appears to see beneath Dr. Kissinger's diplomacy more evidence of a broad U.S. push to establish influence over the arc of the Indian Ocean from the Persian Gulf around the Horn of Africa.

It links this with U.S. policies in the Pacific and sees, the outline of a grand design in recouping the losses sustained after U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

Another wounding factor to the Soviets, it is thought here, is that Dr. Kissinger is not following his Middle East peacemaking pattern of assuring Moscow that it will eventually be consulted and drawn into the diplomatic process. Dr. Kissinger has called Moscow "not helpful" in the Middle East and has talked about Soviet participation in general talks to cement any step-by-step peace agreement.

Facing north, marching south

By the Associated Press

On Highway One, Calif., in reverse Mr. Wingo, at 31, the challenged backwater champion of the world, is fighting south while facing north on his scenic coastal highway. Today, he was about halfway between the towns of San Francisco and Marin, some 15 miles south of San Francisco, where he began his journey July 31. "I've got my last walking shoes on, and I'm feeling just great," declared Wingo in a telephone interview from a roadside booth. He would for Santa Monica, about 40 miles from San Francisco. He expected to reach Santa Monica sometime in October.

"I'm having a good time," he said, "and I'm



Nyerere: pivot in Kissinger shuttle

By Sven Simon

But in Africa Dr. Kissinger has criticized the Soviet-Cuban move into Angola and arms buildups in states aligned with Moscow. He has failed to refer to an eventual Soviet role. This flies in the face of recent statements by party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that no international problem can be settled without the involvement of the Soviet Union.

A stream of articles in recent weeks, culminating in a commentary by veteran analyst Yuri Zhukov Sept. 7 in Pravda headlined "Dangerous Maneuvers" portrays Washington as working to preserve racist governments in Pretoria and Salisbury.

The aim, as the Soviets see it, is to protect both the economic "outposts of capitalism" in southern Africa, and to ensure a continued NATO "bridgehead" to control vital sea-lanes around Africa.

Another element of Soviet thinking, Western analysts note, is blunting Peking's influence in southern Africa, believed to be especially strong in the high command of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) Liberation Army, known as ZILA for short.

Recent Soviet press criticism has singled out Dr. Kissinger in person. The Zhukov article in Pravda argues the best way to achieve Dr. Kissinger's declared aims of supporting peace, racial justice, prosperity, and independence in Africa would be to obtain full compliance with United Nations resolutions that "sharply denounce" the government of John Vorster and Jan Smith, and to comply with sanctions against Pretoria for not granting independence to Namibia (South-West Africa) by Aug. 31.

Instead, the Zhukov article says, Dr. Kissinger "preferred to resume the secret talks" with Prime Minister Vorster, whom the article calls the "ringleader of the [South African] racialist regime."

Official U.S. spokesmen, says Mr. Zhukov, "keep silent" about the results of the Kissinger-Vorster talks, and state "only vaguely" that "some progress" has been made or that "progress" continues.

The Zhukov article does not mention the U.S.-British plan for a fund to enable a future black Rhodesian Government to compensate whites who decide to leave. Nor does it refer at all to Mr. Vorster's pending meeting with Mr. Smith at the weekend.

From page 1

*Carter's campaign

This was Mr. Carter's theme in the primaries. It will again be his central theme in the final eight weeks of the campaign.

"The biggest mistake we could make," says Carter campaign manager Hamilton Jordan, "would be to get away from those very things that have brought us this far."

"Jimmy's message in the primaries was non-ideological. It was: 'This country is still strong, and it's still good. We've got problems but, working together we can solve these problems.'"

Labor leaders and rural rednecks are equally important to the Carter campaign. He needs them both to win through an old-fashioned North-South coalition like the one President Roosevelt enjoyed.

The Democratic opportunity, as the Carter people see it, is unique this year. It's only two years since the Watergate crisis. There is a national yearning, they feel, for moral leadership, and that yearning will sweep them into

the White House with a mandate for righteous government.

"The issues are so complex that a lot of people don't understand them anymore," says Mr. Jordan. "I don't understand the relationship of our economy to our energy problems, to our situation in the Middle East. The average voter certainly doesn't."

"So a lot of voters are looking beyond these complex problems and looking for qualities in a president - integrity and confidence."

"That's part of Jimmy's non-ideological appeal. We say, here's a man who's smart, who's honest, who's optimistic. We think he can go up there and deal with these problems. And nobody owns him."

The battle lines are drawn. Mr. Ford counters that Mr. Carter is an unknown quantity. Putting a man into the White House who was an unknown 18 months ago the President says would be a grave risk for the nation.

From page 1

*Viking tools

Benton C. Clark is the Martin Marietta scientist who engineered the x-ray device which is analyzing minerals in the Martian soil. For about a year, he says, the chief geologist of the Bureau of Mines has been after NASA to develop a field version of this instrument.

"Geologists can tell interesting rocks from ordinary ones but cannot always identify them in the field," says Dr. Benton. Because the Viking instrument weighs only four pounds and uses little power, it could be taken into remote areas and allow geologists to analyze rocks on the spot.

Another, more involved case concerns the Viking instrument searching for organic material in the Mars dirt. The head of the organic analysis team, Dr. Kinus Blemann, is using the same type device in his laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to analyze the blood of patients who have been mysteriously poisoned.

"I am amazed at the lack of communication between government industries," comments Dr. Blemann. "They need something like a technical 'yellow pages,'" he comments.

There are some potential uses for this organic detector as flown on Viking, says Al Diaz, the NASA Langley engineer who oversaw its development.

One idea is to put it in nuclear submarines to monitor air in the submarine. While submerged the air is continually circulated through "scrubbers." These remove excess carbon dioxide. But unfortunately they occasionally turn harmless organic molecules into poisons. So the submarines are forced to surface periodically to take on fresh air. Because the instrument could detect and identify these substances, the submarines could stay submerged longer.

From page 1

*Will Australia fire the Queen?

discontinued recommending Australians for royal honors and fulfilled its own domestic honors system. The former prime minister, however, still paid homage to the Queen even as he began cutting the apron strings to the "mother country."

Mr. Fraser, it is noted, was quick to restore "God Save the Queen" as the national anthem following his election last December.

The Queen remains immensely popular here. For example, the Australian Women's Weekly, a magazine with 4 million readers (almost one-third of the population), frequently devotes its cover stories to her or to some other member of the royal family. A representative of the magazine, Leslie Eastwood, says, "I think there's been a swing back toward them just recently. We're getting letters about them in every mailbag now."

Miss Eastwood says women are more enthusiastic about royalty than men are.

The opposite point of view is held by Senator James McClelland of New South Wales, former labor and immigration minister in the Whitlam cabinet. "The position of the monarchy was dealt a mortal blow in Australia" when the Governor-General dismissed the Whitlam government, he says.

"There is no ill will toward the Queen," Senator McClelland continues. "She is very popular, but her popularity rests on her having no real power - whereas the Governor-General behaved like an absolute monarch. As the political pendulum swings back again, there will be massive disenchantment with the Fraser government and with the governor-general. In that mood I expect Labour to be elected, and we'll give a push toward Australia becoming a republic. But I don't think it will be achieved within the next 10 years."

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Miki's judo keeps him in office

As an election approaches the Japanese Prime Minister, thrust forward as an interim official, keeps foes off balance amid Lockheed bribery scandal

By Dantel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
There are times when it seems that Japan's Prime Minister Takeo Miki has nothing going for him but his weaknesses.

Powerful figures in Mr. Miki's own party want to throw him out of office, and they have the numbers, the money, and the big business connections to do so. But it is precisely this big-money strength, in this time of scandal, that makes them suspect in the eyes of the Japanese public.

This makes Mr. Miki look sometimes like a master of the Japanese art of judo, with his opponents' weight and strength working against them.

The question of how long Mr. Miki can sustain his amazing judo act has kept the Japanese guessing for some months. When the elders of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) put Mr. Miki into power nearly two years ago, they intended that he serve only as an interim premier while the party's heavyweights called upon the business and political establishment for national and financial support for the top job.

Public opinion rarely has been decisive in the inner workings of the ruling, clique-ridden LDP. In its deliberations over leadership it is known for being neither liberal nor democratic.

But with the Lockheed bribery scandal still being investigated under Mr. Miki's auspices and with a national election due before Dec. 8, public opinion, as expressed in influential Japanese newspapers, might just make the difference for the embattled Mr. Miki.

Above suspicion

The Prime Minister is considered to be above suspicion in the Lockheed affair. Any attempt to remove him before it is clear that a full investigation has been completed might look like a cover-up. It would be condemned as such by a significant section of the Japanese public and press.

The business establishment appears to be withholding funds from the LDP in an effort to contribute to Mr. Miki's fall. But because his financial needs are relatively few, the Prime Minister, unlike his leading political opponents, is largely invulnerable to such pressure. He has only a small faction to which he must dispense election funds, and he has never been in the habit of lavishing large amounts of money on people to get what he wants.

One way of bringing Mr. Miki down might be first to cause the fall of his only powerful ally in the LDP, the party's secretary-general, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mr. Nakasone has been leading a campaign to oust Mr. Miki, as the Japanese put it, because of the secretary-general's alleged use of his influence to encourage the purchase of Lockheed aircraft by Japan. But here again, public opinion and the impending election might save Mr. Miki.

'Survival' possible

Even if Nakasone fell, leaving Miki totally without the backing of major factions within the LDP, Miki might well survive, said Gerald Curtis, an American expert on Japanese politics from Columbia University. "Removing Miki would damage the party's image with the voters."

This leaves Mr. Miki's foremost rival, Deputy Pre-



Prime Minister and Mrs. Miki with grandchildren in the garden of their private residence

mier Fukuda, in a dilemma: If he acquiesces in Mr. Miki's continued rule through the coming election, he may risk his last hope of getting the premiership. If he comes out too directly against the Prime Minister, he risks splitting the ruling party in full public view only a few months before a national election.

As things stand at the moment many observers, including Professor Curtis, think that LDP losses in the coming lower house election are likely to be limited. One reason for this is that the LDP has good prospects of getting most of the successful "independent" candidates, almost all of them conservatives, to join

the LDP after the election. Running as an independent is an old tactic, aimed at avoiding the stigma of being part of the establishment. This year, as a result of Lockheed, the number of LDP candidates disguising themselves as independents is going to be particularly high. It may be the highest in postwar history.

A political cushion

The LDP is not expected to lose heavily in the countryside, in spite of Lockheed, because rural people think they have an interest in maintaining the

rule of a party that them an artificially high, supported class.

In the elections cushion against severe losses the features of Japan's electoral system. The LDP, at a substantial number of constituencies, has a loss of the plurality of the vote in constituencies.

The public seems disenchanted with most politicians at the moment, and Professor Curtis thinks, however, that disaffection by staying away from the polls would favor the LDP, because the voting of conservative older people traditionally has, in comparison with other groups.

The opposition, in the meantime, have not profited from the scandal so much as one might have expected within the opposition groups run deep of the right wing of the Socialist Party, too, still resent the Democratic Socialist's 10 years ago, to leave the Socialist Party.

Those oppositionists who would like to form a middle-of-the-road coalition to succeed the LDP find no strong ally around. A majority of the population is distrustful of the Communists and leftists.

Given the way things have turned out to be much less of a relief, the development than America's.

Separation of

checks and balances as you do in the United States," said a consultant to Prime Minister Miki. "But in Japan, the separation of powers has not been truly achieved."

He predicted that if the Lockheed investigation fails to produce a reasonably thorough investigation, it might generate enormous dissatisfaction with the anti-democratic political process.

"If Miki is not able to handle the enormous task of the investigation, it might generate enormous dissatisfaction with the anti-democratic political process."

LDP, however, there are no signs of a serious challenge to the domination of Japanese politics. In addition to the opposition parties, these are the remnants of the essentially conservative group that underlies Japanese politics.

Issues that will influence Japanese politics in the post-industrial Japan; the "money power" of the business establishment.

Funding likely

A new campaign to determine party policy is under way. The funding is likely to be a factor in the election.

Although Mr. Miki is not expected to be completely reforming, the funding is likely to be a factor in the election.

The bribes received by Lockheed officials are estimated to be \$12 million. Some of the money is being used to finance political campaigns.

The bribes received by Lockheed officials are estimated to be \$12 million. Some of the money is being used to finance political campaigns.

In Puerto Rico —a boost for classical music

Casals Festival blossoms under Marta Casals Istomin

By Thor Eckert Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Marta Casals Istomin on stage, Puerto Rico University

San Juan, Puerto Rico
This has been a milestone year at the Casals Festival in San Juan — its 20th anniversary, which coincides with the 100th anniversary of the late, renowned cellist's birth.

Many of the active participants — on stage and behind the scenes — have had some contact with maestro Casals (frequently called Don Pablo). But even if they did not, there is an aura, a spirit, a unique commitment to music-making here.

The guiding light and music director of the Casals Festival Organization is Marta Casals Istomin, Casals' widow and a cellist, singer, and musician in her own right. Her responsibilities include the yearly festival itself, leadership of the Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico, and the Puerto Rico Symphony.

These constitute a full-time occupation, forcing her to divide her time between her New York office and between meetings in San Juan of the festival board, of which she is chairman.

It all began when then-governor Luis Muñoz Marín asked Pablo Casals if he would be willing to start an organization to promote musical culture in Puerto Rico.

Local talent

As soon as Casals settled in he saw there was not sufficient training for local talent.

"There was not an organization that would take care of music," said Mrs. Istomin. "There were some music schools, but Casals felt that there was a need for more to be done. . . . Therefore, the symphony orchestra, which did not exist, was founded, and immediately afterwards, the Conservatory of Music, in order to provide the schooling for the musicians for the orchestra and eventually for the festival."

We were talking about the festival on a balcony overlooking a giant breadfruit tree. San Juan loomed in the background. Through the music room, a full-length, formal portrait of Mrs. Istomin was visible, as were a large number of mementos of Pablo Casals — mementos destined eventually for two museums dedicated to his memory — one in Puerto Rico and the other in Spain.

It is not possible to talk to anyone who knew Don Pablo and not be struck by the tremendous effect he had on those around him. From dedicated musicians to dedicated supporters, those who knew him revere his memory as they cherish his friendship and his art.

The spirit of something unique could be felt at the opening concert of the Festival Or-

chestra, under the direction of Raphael Kubelik. His performance of Beethoven's Ninth — aided by the Conservatory chorus and soloists Johanna Meier (soprano), Betty Allen (mezzo-soprano), Robert Nagy (tenor), and Simon Estes (bass) — was something altogether special. Cohesive, of a whole, this Ninth scaled exceptional heights. Superbly gauged tempos, a vivid peasant quality in the Second Movement, and a melting cantabile in the Adagio let the music carry the emotion without a forced "interpretation" of it. And the finale, a sure show-stopper under almost any circumstances, took on a monumental awesomeness rarely heard.

Not an easy job

Kubelik loved working with the orchestra and loved the festival spirit, Mrs. Istomin recounted. He came without hesitation, as does much of the orchestra each year. "This orchestra makes less money here than in any old job in the United States," Mrs. Istomin commented. "Why do they come here? Because there is still an aura, a spirit, a tradition. This is the spirit we want to keep."

This year the festival attracted seven or eight respected concertmasters to play in the string section, and such eminent soloists as Rudolf Sarkin, Mstislav Rostropovich, Gary Graffman, and Eugene Istomin.

But running the festival has not been easy. Funding is always short, and there have been grumblings about local performers and composers being ignored.

"The symphony started with six or seven [local] players, and now we have 23," observed Mrs. Istomin. "This increase is quite considerable when you think that musicians are not made overnight."

After all, the symphony orchestra is a very costly local institution. There is clearly a concentrated effort to include more and more Puerto Ricans in the Festival. The efforts continue unabated, and more native musicians are being programmed at festival time.

Local music education has received an extraordinary boost from Conservatory and government funding — an unprecedented concept that has not happened in the continental United States. Young string players are being given virtually free lessons for about six hours a week.

500 applications

The first day we announced the program, there was so much enthusiasm for it that 500 applications came in with only one and one day to the deadline of Aug. 10," explained Mrs. Istomin. "We had 280 auditions

for these children after the parents had signed a paper saying they were willing to bring their children three times a week for two hours for each time." (That restriction was due to lack of transportation, and it put heavy demands on the parents.)

"You can see the interest there was for this program," Mrs. Istomin said. "Finally, we could accept 125 students. Only 20 were dropped out for various reasons. And these children are so enthusiastic, that they are the hope of our future symphony orchestra and the future of music in this country."

To hear these children — most with just 1½ years of training — playing in a special concert, was to see demonstrated an extraordinary commitment and enthusiasm of teacher and pupil alike. Considering how long it takes to train string players, the results were impressive indeed. And there were some soloists of more than promising ability. This project could not have been achieved without major help from the Puerto Rican government. But Casals' spirit is the overriding influence at the festival.

'The great ideals' of music

"As long as we have people saving music in his [Casals'] way this will never end," Mrs. Istomin said. The children who never know him find music-making exciting because veneration of the great ideals of music is so strong at the conservatory.

"This is the spirit we want to keep," added Mrs. Istomin. "We cannot keep the spirit by wavering with the wind to whims of the people, but [by] commitment to an idea and to creative work, [to] being open-minded to ward progress, to new developments, but always keeping a line of action."

After all, the symphony orchestra is a very costly local institution. There is clearly a concentrated effort to include more and more Puerto Ricans in the Festival. The efforts continue unabated, and more native musicians are being programmed at festival time.

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environment

U.S. farms suggest new energy sources

By Peter Tonge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

In the relatively near future — perhaps as little as 10 years from now according to some estimates — power-hungry U.S. agriculture may draw much of its energy from on-farm sources.

Solar collectors, wind generators, methane digesters, and the like may become as common to the farm scene as are the tractor and the barn today. Researchers, in fact, consider total self-sufficiency a distant but attainable goal for U.S. farms.

How rapidly these energy systems are accepted will depend on the cost and availability of conventional fuels. Natural gas already is in short supply and rising rapidly in price, which suggests it is just a matter of time before economic factors begin to favor the "natural" systems.

Dr. Richard Smith of Iowa State University sees 10 years as a realistic time frame in which to develop many alternate-energy systems to the stage where farmers will use them. Dr. Smith heads a study into ways in which a Midwest farm could become self-sufficient in energy.

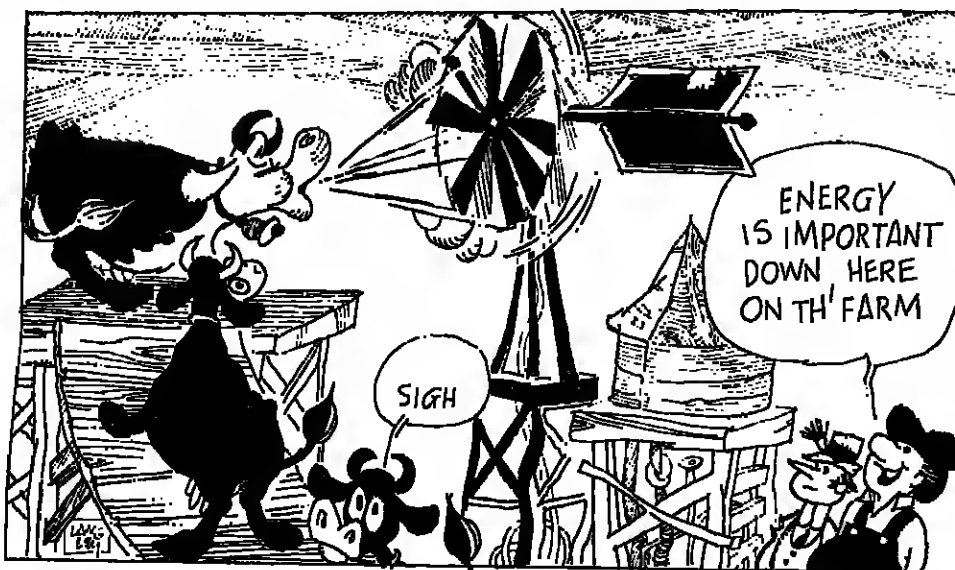
Currently, the study is working on methane gas production from manure and using it to heat homes and barns, and for cooking, grain drying, and possibly running machines.

Dr. Robert Fehr, an assistant on the project, has been operating a 100-gallon digester for the past 18 months. He describes his findings as "sketchy as yet." Methane's chief drawback, he says, is that it is difficult to liquefy. But it is a good direct heat source and could be used to fire home furnaces and gas ranges.

A digester to handle the manure from 300 head of cattle is being designed. The study is also working on the effect methane will have on farm income.

Experiments with solar heat at agricultural stations around the country are principally concerned with raising air temperatures to help dry grain and hay. But Ohio State University is working with a solar pond which gathers heat for homes and other farm buildings.

The 180,000-gallon pond is mostly filled with salt water and covered by a black plastic liner. On top of this are two feet of fresh water that acts as an insulator. Heat from the sun's rays



is absorbed by the black plastic and stored in the salt water. In turn, heating coils gather this heat and transfer it to the buildings when needed.

At South Dakota State University, engineers assembled a low-cost, windmill-type solar heater in which a two-inch air space was the "filling" between black aluminum roofing panels on top and plywood panels below.

Air which readily heats up to 15 degrees F. during the haying season is drawn out of the "sandwich" by a fan and pushed through a duct to the hay stacks.

At Ames, Iowa, a similar "made-on-the-farm" solar collectors were found to cut electricity consumption by up to 50 percent in the drying of grain. Iowa State engineers Gerry Klein and Glen Kransler calculated savings in electricity at 2 cents a bushel on the 3,000 bushels they worked with last fall.

Meanwhile the windmill, once common on the prairie and still much in use on Pennsylvania Dutch farms, is also being looked at anew. Some wind-generation units are on the market, but Leo Solderholm of the USDA's Agricultural Research Station at Ames, Iowa, believes their general acceptance on farms is still some way down the road. You can generate electricity with them, he says, "but not on an economic basis."

Perhaps the return to the windmill for irrigation is closer at hand. Many farmers who burn natural gas — the raw material for the nitrogen fertilizer so important to their crops — to run the pumps see this as a wasteful and increasingly expensive practice. Wind-powered irrigation therefore has its special appeal. According to Wesley F. Buchele, professor of Agricultural Engineering at Iowa State University: "For every year we burn natural gas as a fuel, we lose 18 years supply of gas as a raw material."

Dr. Buchele sees crop residues as a useful alternate fuel. He contends that Iowa grows all the energy it needs in cornstalks. On a wider scale, crop residues — three tons per acre in the corn belt, two tons nationwide — "would meet about 20 percent of the nation's energy needs."

"There is enough energy in 15 pounds of cornstalks to equal one gallon of propane," says Dr. Buchele, whose calculations give stalks the competitive edge over coal for electric generation in Kansas. Coal with its high transportation costs, runs at about \$1 per 1,000 Btus of heat; cornstalks about 65 cents per 1,000 Btus. Recently, in a trial at Ames, 100 tons of cornstalks were put through the generating plant and "they burned very antiseptically," says Dr. Buchele.

A plea for the world's rain forests

By Kimball Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Morges, Switzerland
The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has set out to raise \$2 million by the end of this year to save the world's tropical rain forests.

At stake are vast supplies of rubber, timber, and several specialized food products, including cocoa, bananas, and avocados, according to WWF president Prince Bernhard, of the Netherlands.

"This year," Prince Bernhard declares, "man and his machine will destroy more than 100,000 square kilometers of tropical rain forests. This is an area the size of East Germany."

Prince Bernhard contends. But he says they are being destroyed for timber, ranching, agriculture, and settlement, without regard for preserving their real values.

In Colombia, he says, more than four acres of jungle are being destroyed per minute; in Brazil the rate is even higher. In Sabah — Malaysian Borneo — lumbermen have damaged but left standing more than two-thirds of the trees they don't want. Uncontrolled cutting in Indonesia has ruined some 67 million acres.

"According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), for which WWF raises money, rain forests are important as 'laboratories' where nature can breed new varieties of rubber, bananas, and other native products."

"If Southeast Asia's forests go, so will all the wild bananas." World Wildlife Fund spokesman warn. "If South and Central America's forests go, so will all the wild varieties of cocoa, rub-



Man is depleting S. American rain forests, home of cotton-top marmoset

ber, avocado, and cashew nuts, as well as Brazil nuts which are collected from the wild."

IUCN and WWF consider that their drive to save the world's rain forests is raising "seed money" which can help governments and other authorities to increase conservation projects. In the past 14 years, WWF has raised some \$30 million to that end, Prince Bernhard reports.

In addition to its emphasis on saving the rain forests, WWF, in cooperation with IUCN, plans to continue this year with its drives for conservation of leopards, great apes, whales, seals, marine turtles, polar bears, wolves, tigers,

Must earthquakes be destructive

By Robert C. Covea

Let's get rid of a "victim mentality" toward earthquakes. These shocks and tremors are the natural vibrancy of a lively planet. Their destructiveness is human ignorance of what to prepare for more than it implies knowable disaster.

Sismologists are beginning to rid that ignorance. Chinese experts who forecasted the recent devastating 8.2 quake show what is becoming possible. Many thousands of lives and billions of dollars were saved thanks to a forecast accurate that Frank Press of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had called it probably "the most significant event" in earthquake science. The Chinese report saving more lives than forecast quakes last May 28 as well.

Now Los Angeles faces the same task of prediction. Sismic analysis of the Andreas fault near Palmdale, where a usual uplifting is going on, has come. James Whitcomb of the California Institute of Technology there may well be a major quake there within a year. Geophysicists, especially Frank Press, take the Palmdale situation serious enough to have persuaded the U.S. House to reprogram \$2.1 million of Geological Survey funds to monitor it.

What should California and the rest of the world do about the general earthquake challenge this warning typifies?

Basic earthquake studies and forecasting research need to be pushed. U.S. has scarcely begun to explore the field. Defense work on nuclear testing has beefed up U.S. seismology. As Carl Kisslinger of the University of Colorado told a Senate committee in February, marshalling that talent for a derelict earthquake research is a pressing and frustrating task.

After four years of dilly-dallying, the Senate passed a bill last May to authorize \$150 million over three years for such research. The House had yet to act on it. Even if passed, the act would provide no money. An appropriation is needed for that. Congress should be playing with this issue and back up earthquake research.

Then there is the problem of building challenge — a specific quake warning areas under a specific quake warning. Even if no quake occurs, responding to the warning will be costly. Quake areas, subsidy in high-risk and high population areas might also be worthwhile.

We are not helpless before nature. Given the admittedly imperfect understanding and foresight of modern geologists, we can appreciate earthquakes as what they are — a natural part of our dynamics — and conduct our affairs to minimize destruction.

World Wildlife Fund's 4th international congress, scheduled Nov. 29 through Dec. 1 in San Francisco will have as its theme: "The Fragile Earth — Toward Strategies for Survival."

Prince Bernhard is hopeful that such a theme will help to bring about what he calls "a drastic change in human values and policies."

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Smiles, bouquets, ribbons — Soviet pupils on first day of school after summer vacation

Going back to school — Soviet-style

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Yulia, a freshly scrubbed eight-year-old, bed on a new brown dress with a white collar and detachable white cuffs, two white hair ribbons, long white socks, white shoes, a starched white apron, a red Lenin lapel pin, and clutched a bouquet of red gladioli.

Her twin brother, Alyosha, was sober in dark blue woolen jacket and trousers, lapel pin, an open-necked white cotton shirt, dark blue socks, and black shoes. His bouquet was of asters — white, black, and red.

The children were among the 42 million elementary and high-school pupils who set off early on a sunny and bright Wednesday (Sept. 1) to opening-day ceremonies in the Soviet Union.

They headed for four-story School No. 593 in the Voroshilov district of Moscow, named a bobbing sea of flowers and aprons and blue jackets belonging to their 1,000 classmates. And across the huge expanse of the U.S.S.R., from Riga in the west to Khabarovsk in far-eastern Siberia, the scene was the same: streets filled with flowers, new school satchels jammed with apples and books, and proud parents craning to see and photograph the ceremonies.

To make sure of their traditional bouquets in the pre-school rush, Yulia and Alyosha and their parents bought them the morning before.

The Soviet Union is making a major effort to upgrade and expand schoolteaching, curriculum, and buildings in the 1976-1980 five-year plan. One major problem, according to Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev, is to keep pace with massive new housing developments and

entire new towns, and to make sure city and rural areas have a proportional balance of schools.

Some of the bigger schools are taking 2,500 or more pupils, a size Mr. Prokofyev agrees can be "unwieldy and hard to run."

He also admits to some "serious shortcomings" in textbooks and plans to meet them by concentrating more on "basic facts, laws, and theories" and on a better grounding in industrial trades and nonvocational schools to meet the needs of the Soviet system.

The five-year plan calls for new schools for at least seven-million students, more than half of them in villages, and for improved laboratories, study rooms, and workshops.

Yulia and Alyosha have started second class here (second grade in the U.S. system). Besides them and their fellow elementary and high-school students, the Soviet Union has 12 million more students at universities and technical colleges and 5 million studying at night schools.

Once at school, Yulia and Alyosha lined up outside with their classmates. The school includes children from the first class (aged seven) through the 10th class (aged 16).

Tenth-class students paraded with banners and drums. Theo, a boy from the 10th class took a girl from the first class and a girl from the 10th class a boy from the first class, and the two pairs walked through student lines into the building to mark the beginning of the year.

Yulia and Alyosha will attend four 45-minute periods a day; six days a week. So the day is shorter but the week longer than in the West. Older children attend five or six periods.

After two of the periods there are 10-minute breaks. There also is a 15-minute break so that the children can eat apples or other snacks.

When their school day ends, at about 12:30, Yulia and Alyosha walk home where their Babushka (grandmother) gives them lunch and looks after them until their parents, who both hold jobs, come home. Children on the second shift start at 2:30 p.m. and finish at 8:30 p.m.

Families with no babushka can arrange for the younger children to stay at school for lunch (typically tea, tuna, perhaps frankfurters, pie, and other yogurt or sour milk like tatarca something like yogurt). Children on the first shift can stay until their parents come to pick them up after work.

Older children on the second shift stay home in the mornings and may eat lunch at school before starting classes.

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French/German

Un journaliste indien se fait entendre

par K. R. Sundar Rajan

Bombay Un grand nombre de journaux indiens ont récemment publié en première page un rapport de Samachar, la nouvelle agence de presse parrainée par le gouvernement, disant : « Il y a une appréciation de plus en plus grande à l'Occident pour l'état d'urgence national promulgué par la Nouvelle-Delhi le 26 juin de l'année dernière. » Des journaux indiens publient aussi périodiquement des extraits d'observations faites par des membres du Congrès américain et par des membres du Parlement britannique, vantant le « bien » que l'état d'urgence fait aux 800 millions d'Indiens. Pour un Indien demeurant en Inde, il n'y a pas moyen de savoir si ces Occidentaux ont été cités correctement. Certaines personnes à l'Occident, particulièrement les hommes d'affaires ayant de gros investissements en Inde, peuvent apprécier la nouvelle « discipline » que l'on trouve dans les usines et les plantations. Sans aucun doute la productivité a augmenté sur beaucoup de fronts, y compris celui des statistiques. Toutefois les remarques faites par des hommes d'état et des journaux occidentaux sont souvent déformées par Samachar et d'autres agences officielles ou semi-officielles. Par exemple il a été rapporté que Lord Penner Brockway d'Angleterre avait fait bon accueil à l'état d'urgence. Plusieurs mois plus tard, l'auteur du présent article reçut le texte de l'exposé de Lord Brockway. La vérité était que tout en déplorant fortement les attaques faites contre la personne du premier ministre Indira Gandhi par un certain nombre de politiciens de l'opposition avant l'état d'urgence, il avait condamné sans équivoque la suspension des droits démocratiques faite par le gouverne-

ment indien.

De même il fut rapporté que le sénateur George McGovern avait été « fortement impressionné » par la nouvelle atmosphère durant son voyage de moins de quarante-huit heures à la Nouvelle-Delhi. Parfois, les gens des grandes villes de l'Inde, comme Bombay, la Nouvelle-Delhi et Madras, reçoivent des coupures de journaux en provenance des pays de l'Occident suggérant que ce soutien de l'état d'urgence n'est pas aussi général et unilatéral que les correspondants de Samachar à New York et à Londres le prétendent. Cela est quelque peu encourageant quand il y a tellement de désespoir.

De toute façon, comment la situation apparaît-elle à un Indien qui n'a jamais quitté les frontières de son pays, qui n'appartient à aucun parti politique de l'opposition, qui renonce à la violence de quelque nature qu'elle soit et qui croit passionnément en une démocratie libérale de style occidentale avec des tonalités socialistes ?

Récemment j'ai fait une tournée dans plusieurs villages à l'ouest de l'Inde, y compris quelques-uns qui sont très écartés et où il n'y a même pas d'électricité. L'impression que j'en ai recueillie fut que tandis que beaucoup de gens font bon accueil aux lois d'urgence contre ceux qui contreviennent à l'économie, comme les contrebandiers et les négociants de nourriture au marché noir, ils sont confondus par la perte presque totale des libertés civiles.

Ainsi qu'un fermier âgé, résidant près de la ville de Kolhapur, l'a exprimé : « Nous pouvons maintenant acheter beaucoup de choses à des prix imposés. Mais l'autoritarisme politique a rempli. Et qui plus est, de nouveaux chefs

prétendant porter au nom de l'administration ont pris position et certains d'entre eux sont jusqu'à un certain point pires que leurs prédécesseurs. » J'ai assisté à un rallye organisé par la cellule locale du parti dirigeant, le parti du Congrès, pour soutenir le programme économique gouvernemental en 20 points. Quelque 200 paysans étaient accroupis sous un arbre, tandis qu'une batterie d'orateurs déployait toute son éloquence. Il y avait beaucoup d'applaudissements. Tandis que nous rentrions à pied à l'aube du village, je demandai à mon hôte dans quelle mesure l'enthousiasme manifesté par le rassemblement était sincère.

« Eh bien ! » répondit-il, en regardant par-dessus son épaule, « vous devez avoir noté que toutes les fois qu'on faisait l'éloge de M^{me} Gandhi, les paysans applaudissaient. Elle est vraiment très populaire auprès de beaucoup de paysans. Mais en même temps vous aurez noté que personne n'a réagi quand les orateurs ont dénoncé Jaysaprakash Narayan. »

M. Narayan est le critique principal de M^{me} Gandhi et ce fut sa vigoureuse campagne anti-gouvernementale qui fut en partie responsable de l'action disciplinaire d'il y a 15 mois.

Une remarque me frappa comme étant profondément significative. Pendant une excursion sur son bateau de Shirala, fameux pour son temple de Nagaraj (le Roi-serpent), un épicer dit : « S'il y avait une élection demain, le parti du Congrès peut l'emporter par une importante majorité. Mais l'opposition posera beaucoup de questions embarrassantes. Ce sera une rude bataille. Et c'est ce que les chefs du parti dirigeant semblent craindre. Ils ne peuvent tout simplement pas donner une explication satisfaisante à l'état

d'urgence en prétendant qu'il y sera mis fin avant les élections. » (Le ministre fédéral de la Justice H. R. Gokhale a dit récemment que « les élections et l'état d'urgence sont deux choses distinctes. »)

Il se peut que beaucoup d'Occidentaux s'imaginent que la foule grouillante de millions d'Indiens jugera le premier ministre Gandhi et son parti presque uniquement sur la base des résultats du programme économique en 20 points et que la préoccupation pour la démocratie est une obsession limitée à quelques Indiens élevés à la ville et parlant anglais. Tandis que M^{me} Gandhi tire profit avec perspicacité des diverses réformes économiques, personne à l'Occident ne devrait croire que la grande majorité des Indiens jouit du statut de captifs dans l'abondance.

Il se peut que j'aie du parti. Peut-être que mon objectivité de journaliste a été émoussée pendant les derniers mois par ma sensibilité au reniement des libertés. Mais après plus de trente ans de journalisme, je suis enclin à faire confiance à mon jugement.

Et ce jugement est qu'il sera de plus en plus difficile pour le gouvernement indien de vendre du pain et du beurre en guise de substituts de la liberté et de la prédominance de la loi. Comme un médecin d'âge mûr l'a exprimé : « La crainte d'être harcelés par les chefs locaux peut persuader les gens à garder bouche cousue. Mais cela ne fait qu'augmenter le scepticisme. » L'impression la plus encourageante que j'aie peut-être rapportée de la rurale est que les gens ne semblent plus aussi effrayés que pendant les premiers mois de l'état d'urgence.

M. Rojon est éditorialiste de The Times of India et vice-président de l'Union des journalistes de Bombay.

Ein indischer Journalist spricht frei heraus

Übersetzung eines Kommentars, der am 6. September in englischer Sprache erschien.

Von K. R. Sundar Rajan

Bombay Kürzlich veröffentlichten in Indien viele Zeitungen ein prominenter Stelle einen Bericht der Samachar, der neuen, von der Regierung ins Leben gerufenen staatlichen Nachrichtenagentur, der besagte, daß, « der von Neu-Delhi am 26. Juni vergangenen Jahres erklärte Ausnahmezustand im Westen immer mehr gutgeheißen wurde ». Und hin und wieder geben indische Zeitungen auszugewählte Beobachtungen von US-Kongressabgeordneten und Mitgliedern des britischen Parlaments wieder, die ein Loblied auf das « Gute » singen, das der Ausnahmezustand 800 Millionen Indern bringt.

Für einen in Indien lebenden Inder besteht keine Möglichkeit, festzustellen, ob die Befürworter richtig zitiert wurden.

Einige im Westen, vor allem Geschäftsleute, die große Investitionen in Indien haben, mögen die neue « Disziplin » in Fabriken und Plantagen begrüßen. Zweifellos ist die Produktivität in vielen Gebieten angestiegen — auch in den Statistiken. Die Aussagen westlicher Staatsmänner und Zeitungen werden jedoch oft durch die Samachar und andere offizielle und halb-offizielle Agenturen entstellt. Zum Beispiel wurde berichtet, daß Großbritanniens Lord Penner Brockway den Ausnahmezustand gutgeheißen habe.

Monat später erhielt ich den Wortlaut von Lord Brockways Erklärung. In Wirklichkeit hatte er, wenn er auch die persönlichen Angriffe auf Ministerpräsident Indira Gandhi seitens einiger oppositioneller Politiker vor dem Ausnahmezustand zutiefst bedauerte, die Aufhebung der demokratischen Rechte durch die indische Regierung scheinend verteidigt.

Ebenso wurde berichtet, daß US-Senator George McGovern während seiner weniger als 48stündigen Reise nach Neu-Delhi von der neuen Atmosphäre « sehr beeindruckt » gewesen sei.

Gelegentlich erhalten Einwohner der großen Städte Indiens wie Bombay, Neu-Delhi und Madras aus westlichen Ländern Zeitungsausschnitte, aus denen hervorgeht, daß die Befürwortung des Ausnahmezustands nicht so verbreitet und einseitig ist, wie die Korrespondenten für die Samachar in New York und London behaupten. Dies ist inmitten großer Verzweiflung etwas ermutigend.

Wie dem auch sei, wie sieht diese Situation für einen Inder aus, der noch nie sein Heimatland verlassen hat, keiner politischen Oppositionspartei angehört, Gewalttaten ablehnt und keine im Westen still mit sozialistischer Färbung antritt?

Vor kurzem besuchte ich mehrere Dörfer im westlichen Indien, unter anderem einige weit abgelegene, in denen es nicht einmal Elektrizität gibt. Ich gewann den Eindruck, daß viele Menschen, obgleich sie die Notstandsverordnung gegen wirtschaftliche Verbrechen wie Schmuggler und Lebensmittelhändler begrüßen, durch den beinahe totalen Verlust der Bürgerrechte verwirrt sind.

Ein älterer Bauer in der Nähe der Stadt Kolhapur sagte: « Wir können nun vieles zu kontrollierten Preisen kaufen. Aber mit der politischen Domination ist es schlimmer geworden. Und obendrein haben wir es jetzt mit neuen Bonzen zu tun, die behaupten, die Regierung zu vertreten, und einige sind eine Schattierung schlimmer als ihre Vorgänger. » Ich ging zu einer Versammlung, die

von der Ortsgruppe der herrschenden Kongresspartei zur Unterstützung des 20-Punkte-Wirtschaftsprogramms der Regierung veranstaltet wurde. Etwa 200 Bauern hockten unter einem Baum, während eine Reihe von Sprechern sie mit Worten überschüttete. Es wurde viel Beifall gespendet. Als wir zum Gasthaus im Dorf zurückgingen, fragte ich malen Gastgeber, wie es die von den Versammelten zum Ausdruck gebrachte Begeisterung gewesen sei.

« Nun », antwortete er und blinzelte über seine Schulter. « Es kann Ihnen nicht entgangen sein, daß jedesmal, wenn Frau Gandhi gepriesen wurde, die Bauern zu klatschen begannen. Sie ist wirklich bei vielen Bauern beliebt. Aber Sie haben sicherlich auch bemerkt, daß niemand darauf reagierte, wenn die Sprecher Jaysaprakash Narayan »

Narayan ist Indira Gandhis grüßter Kritiker, und seine gegen die Regierung gerichtete lebhafteste Kampagne war zum Teil dafür verantwortlich, daß vor beinahe 15 Monaten der Ausnahmezustand verhängt wurde.

Eine Bemerkung erschien mir besonders bedeutungsvoll. Als ich das Dorfchen Shirala, das wegen seines Tempels der Nagaraj (des Schlangenkönigs), berühmt ist, besuchte, sagte ein Lebensmittelhändler: « Wenn morgen Wahlen stattfänden, könnte die herrschende Kongresspartei mit einer beachtlichen Mehrheit gewinnen. Aber die Opposition würde viele unangenehme Fragen stellen. Es würde ein schwerer Kampf sein. Und das ist es, was die lokalen Bonzen der führenden Partei befürchten. Sie können einfach nicht den Ausnahmezustand hinwegklären, sie rechnen damit, daß er vor den Wahlen aufgehoben wird. » (Indiens Bundesminister für Justiz, H. R. Gokhale, bemerkte kürzlich, daß « Wahlen und

der Ausnahmezustand zwei völlig getrennte Dinge seien. »)

Viele Menschen im Westen nehmen vielleicht an, daß Indiens wimmelnde Millionen Ministerpräsident Gandhi und ihre Partei bahnlos ausschließliche nach den Ergebnissen des 20-Punkte-Wirtschaftsprogramms bauten und daß nur einige in der Stadt aufgewachsene und eoglich sprechende Inder in die Demokratie verweisen sind. Indira Gandhi zieht berechnend Nutzen aus den verschiedenen Wirtschaftstheorien, doch niemand im Westen sollte glauben, daß die überwiegende Mehrheit der Inder an dem Stande wohlhabender Gefangener Freude hätte.

Vielleicht bin ich voreingenommen. Vielleicht ist meine journalistische Objektivität im Laufe der letzten Monate durch meine Empfindlichkeit gegen die Vorenthaltung der Bürgerrechte abgestumpft worden. Aber nach mehr als 30 Jahren als Journalist neige ich dazu, mich auf mein Urteilsvermögen zu verlassen.

Und meiner Meinung nach wird es für die indische Regierung immer schwerer werden, Brot und Butter als Ersatz für Freiheit und die Herrschaft des Gesetzes zu verkaufen. Ein alter Dorfsitz sagte: « Die Furcht, von lokalen Bonzen ständig belästigt zu werden, mag viele Menschen dazu veranlassen, ihren Mund zu halten. Aber dies trägt nur zur Skepsis bei. »

« Dar hoffnungsvollste Eindruck, den ich vom ländlichen Indien mitgebracht habe, ist vielleicht der, daß die Leute nicht mehr so verängstigt sind wie während der ersten Monate des Ausnahmezustands. »

Sundar Rajan ist Schriftleiter der Times of India, und Vizepräsident des Journalistenverbandes in Bombay.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum (une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Ferons-nous un nouvel essai ?

Parfois nous travaillons dur et pourtant ne réussissons pas à atteindre le but. Ferons-nous un nouvel essai ou abandonnerons-nous en désespoir de cause ? La réponse dépendra en grande partie de la nature du but que nous poursuivons et de la façon dont nous avons travaillé pour l'atteindre. Il peut y avoir une grande différence entre les buts justes et simplement ce que nous voulons.

Christ Jésus a dit : « Demandez, et l'on vous donnera ; cherchez, et vous trouverez ; frappez, et l'on vous ouvrira. » Heureusement pour notre sécurité et bien-être véritables, nous ne recevons pas tout ce que nous voulons — ainsi que la lecture de ce passage hors du contexte des enseignements de Jésus pourrait le suggérer. Jésus nous a enseigné ce que nous devons demander, où le chercher et à quelle porte frapper.

Les enseignements de Jésus s'harmonisent avec les tendances de notre temps et de tous les temps. La Science Chrétienne n'a rien à voir avec les enseignements, bien entendu, mais Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, réitére les idées fondamentales du christianisme primitif et les traite en beaucoup plus grand détail. Dans

ses écrits elle fait ressortir avec clarté et compréhension ce que nous pouvons demander et nous attendre à recevoir, où nous pouvons le chercher afin de le trouver et quelle est la porte à laquelle nous devons frapper.

Cela commence où la Bible commence — avec l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu. Cela signifie plus qu'un simple idéal auquel nous aspirons ; l'homme que la Science Chrétienne présente est l'identité réelle de chacun de nous ici et maintenant. Cela signifie que les demandes qui nous sont adressées sont véritablement spirituelles.

Ceci fait une vraie différence dans notre attitude, dans ce que nous espérons et comment nous le recherchons et le trouvons. Considéré d'une façon très pratique, cela ne veut pas dire que nous devons travailler de manière moins persistante pour atteindre nos buts ou que nos desirs s'évanouissent ou que nous renoncions à nos objectifs, mais nous cherchons. Cela signifie simplement que nous rechercherons maintenant un gain spirituel plutôt qu'un gain matériel.

Par exemple, pendant une phase de mon

existence, il était nécessaire que je développe des inventions brevetables dans le domaine du bâtiment. J'étais un étudiant sincère de la Science Chrétienne et toujours soucieux d'appliquer ses enseignements à mon travail. Toutefois loin de la comprendre complètement, j'abordai malgré tout chaque problème avec d'abord et avant tout la pensée que l'homme est l'enfant de Dieu, non simplement un assemblage matériel de molécules. Cela signifiait pour moi que Dieu, et non ma capacité de manipuler les circonstances, renfermait la réponse pour moi. Je commençai donc à « chercher » ; à essayer de comprendre ce qui doit être déjà présent — ce que Dieu a prévu pour répondre à mon besoin. Je cherchai la solution dans une compréhension meilleure de l'être spirituel et non pas dans ma propre création de quelque chose de fondamentalement nouveau. Je frappai à la « porte » de la conscience, pour ainsi dire, plutôt qu'à la porte qui ouvre seulement sur les voies et moyens humains. Et là où les circonstances exigeaient vraiment l'accomplissement de mes buts, je les obtins — dans ce cas, des brevets furent délivrés qui répondaient aux besoins du moment.

Nous pouvons accomplir ce qu'il est

juste de faire spirituellement. Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Dieu exprime en l'homme l'idée infinie que se développe à jamais, et qui, partant d'une base illimitée, s'élargit et s'étend de plus en plus. L'Entendement manifeste tout ce qui existe dans l'infinitude de la Vérité. »

Si nous recherchons la compréhension spirituelle de la véritable nature de l'homme en tant qu'enfant de Dieu, nous verrons le bien que nous devons voir et le ferons nôtre. L'insuccès ne fera qu'indiquer que le désir de compréhension spirituelle a besoin d'être renouvelé et agrandi. Le désespoir n'est légitime que lorsque nous refusons les modes de progrès spirituels et fixons nos buts sur le gain matériel.

* Matthieu 7:7, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures », p. 268.

* Christian Science prononce « Christian » « science ». La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, écrite avec la collaboration de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commandant à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels (Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Sollen wir es noch einmal versuchen?

Manchmal ist es so, daß wir uns sehr abmühen und doch nicht unser Ziel erreichen. Sollen wir es noch einmal versuchen oder es als hoffnungslos aufgeben? Die Antwort wird hauptsächlich von der Art des Ziels abhängen sowie davon, wie wir gearbeitet haben, um es zu erreichen. Es kann ein großer Unterschied sein zwischen rechtmäßigen Zielen und dem, was wir einfach haben wollen.

Christus Jesus sagte: „Bittet, so wird euch gegeben; sucht, so werdet ihr finden; klopft an, so wird euch aufgetan.“ Ein Lesen dieser Stelle, losgelöst aus dem Zusammenhang der gesamten Lehren Jesu, könnte nahelegen, daß wir alles bekommen, was wir wollen — doch für unsere wirkliche Sicherheit und unser wirkliches Wohlergehen ist es gut, daß das nicht so ist. Jesus lehrte uns nämlich, warum wir bitten, wo wir suchen und an welche Tür wir klopfen sollen.

Jesu Lehren sind auf unsere und alle Zeiten anwendbar. Die Christliche Wissenschaft* fügt seinen Lehren natürlich nichts hinzu, aber die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, formuliert die grundlegenden Ideen des ursprünglichen Christentums neu und gibt weit mehr ins Einzelne. In ihren Schriften wird deutlich und verständlich gemacht, warum wir bitten und was wir zu empfangen erwarten können, wo wir es suchen und finden können und an welche Tür wir klopfen sollten.

Der Ausgangspunkt ist der gleiche wie in der Bibel — der zu Gottes Ebenbild erschaffene Mensch. Er ist mehr als nur ein Ideal, auf das wir hoffen können; der Mensch, den die Christliche Wissenschaft

darstellt, ist das wirkliche Selbst eines jeden von uns, hier und jetzt. Das bedeutet, daß die Anforderungen, die an uns gestellt werden, in Wirklichkeit gelöst sind.

Dies bewirkt eine völlige Neuorientierung unserer Einstellung, unserer Hoffnungen und unserer Methoden des Suchens und Findens. Ganz praktisch gesehen, heißt das nicht, daß wir weniger beharrlich auf unsere Ziele hinarbeiten brauchen oder daß unsere Wünsche verfliegen oder daß wir weniger das Gefühl haben werden, etwas geleistet zu haben, wenn wir das Ziel erreichen. Es bedeutet einfach, daß wir dann einen geistigen und nicht einen materiellen Gewinn anstreben werden.

Zum Beispiel war es einmal erforderlich, daß ich einige Erfindungen auf dem Baubereich entwickelte, die sich patentieren ließen. Ich war ernsthafter Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft und immer bemüht, ihre Lehren bei meiner Arbeit anzuwenden. Obwohl ich diese Lehren keineswegs völlig verstand, ging ich dennoch an jedes Problem heran, indem ich in erster Linie daran festhielt, daß der Mensch das Kind Gottes und nicht lediglich eine materielle Anordnung von Molekülen ist. Das bedeutete für mich, daß Gott, und nicht meine Fähigkeit, die Dinge zu meistern, die Lösung für mich bereitstellte. Ich begann also zu „suchen“, versuchte zu verstehen, was schon vorhanden sein mußte — was Gott schon zur Verfügung gestellt hatte, um meinem Bedürfnis zu entsprechen. Ich suchte meine Lösung in einem besseren Verständnis des geistigen Seins, nicht in meiner eigenen Schöpfung von etwas völlig Neuem. Ich kloppte also an die „Tür“ des

Bewußtseins und nicht an die Tür, hinter der man nur menschliche Mittel und Wege findet. Und wo die Umstände es wirklich erforderten, daß ich meine Ziele erreichte, erreichte ich sie auch — in diesem Falle wurden Patente erteilt, so daß die Bedürfnisse des Augenblicks befriedigt wurden.

Wir können alles tun, was zu tun geliegt richtig ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Gott bringt im Menschen die unendliche Idee zum Ausdruck, die sich immerdar entwickelt, sich erweitert und von einer grenzenlosen Basis aus höher und höher steigt. Gemüß offenbart alles, was in der Unendlichkeit der Wahrheit existiert.“

Wenn wir das geistige Verständnis vom wahren Wesen des Menschen als Kind Gottes suchen, werden wir das Gute sehen, das wir sehen müssen, und wir werden es uns zu eigen machen. Fehlschlag wird nur darauf hindeuten, daß das Verlangen nach geistigem Verständnis erneuert und erweitert werden muß. Hoffungslosigkeit ist nur dann berechtigt, wenn wir die goldsternen Formen des Fortschritts ablehnen und den Blick auf materiellen Gewinn richten.

* Matthäus 7:7, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift », S. 268.

* Christian Science spricht « Religion ».

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift » von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite anlässlich des Suchens in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft gedruckt worden, oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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Floating on the late summer breeze

By Billie Rose

If you've seen a man's fierce and grand struggle as much as I have, you know who he is.

It is a demand that the artist must have. It is a demand that the artist must have.

Miss Trueman surprise, have achieved a success that has been called Yust, which at the moment was known to be a success.

A couple of days ago, she played a role called Yust, which at the moment was known to be a success.

Since I am speaking of shooting her, I should mention that she is a very good actress.

It is energy that she has. It is energy that she has. It is energy that she has.

It is energy that she has. It is energy that she has. It is energy that she has.

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The Home Forum

Monday, September 13, 1976

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capturing fame in a photograph

This photograph is about isolation. "Rodin was solitary before he became famous. And fame, when it came, made him feel even more solitary. For fame, after all, is but the sum of all the misunderstandings which gather about a new name," Rilke wrote.

And so, this picture may be of Rodin. But it is about what it is to be famous. It is about loneliness and remove and reverence. It is about the master-to-be, photographer Edward Steichen, and the time in which he viewed the master-that-was, sculptor Auguste Rodin.

The event that made 1901 memorable to me was the opportunity to realize my dream of knowing Auguste Rodin, the photographer recalled. These were not the excitements of a media-addict fleeing his machine in the face of the hero of the hour but (for good and ill) a profound worshipper at a shrine of art.

One late afternoon in Paris, a painter-friend of Steichen's made the longed-for introduction. There was a lavish and lulling supper under Japanese paper lanterns and, as the artists sat in the afterglow of fine food, the moment arrived: "with fear and trembling," the photographer pulled out his work. "Rodin went through the prints slowly," Steichen would write later in "My Life in Photography," "pausing now and then to look at one for some time, and giving grunts of approval and, sometimes, words. When it was all over, I blurted out that the great ambition of my life was to do a portrait of him." The sculptor clapped his hand on Steichen's shoulder. "You see, Fritz," he said to their shared friend, "enthusiasm is not dead yet." The photographing would go on.

For a year, Steichen spent Saturdays studying Rodin while the artist walked amidst the work of his studio, a place dense "with plaster, bronze and clay being worked on." Steichen's most famous photograph, a studied silhouette against casts of The Thinker is probably "more of a picture to Rodin than it is of Rodin," Steichen admitted "because, after all, it associates the genius of the man with that expressed by his work."

The same might be said here. Although we are near to Rodin, as near as size permits, we are not close. We cannot see his eyes. We cannot read his thoughts. We are no more intimate, one might guess, than the 22-year-old photographer was to the 61-year-old master; we have merely a sense of the gulf between the established genius and the still tentative one. Although a friend of the artist claimed a Steichen photograph that year caught the real Rodin "between devil and man" it does not seem so here: One does not see the artist as "sloppy figure walking rapidly towards the house," as Steichen first glimpsed him; there is no sense of a squat body, no feeling of the muscular action of a sculptor, nor of any artist grubby from the work at hand.

Impenetrable as a human being, then, Rodin in his fuzzy nobility suggests the early Steichen, the self-proclaimed "impressionist without knowing it," rather than the man portrayed. Its qualities related to the photographic mode of the hour, not the subject. Like the work of Clarence H. White and Alvin Langdon Coburn, the style "was characterized by soft focus, deep shadows relieved by brilliant highlights and strong linear composition," as historian Beaumont Newhall records. At the same time, the misty eeriness of such studies when shown in Steiglitz' New York gallery and the magazine "Camera Work" helped elevate the status of photography and presaged Steichen's later portraits from J. P. Morgan to Katherine Cornell.

Would Steichen have come to Rodin in later life? Perhaps. But Rodin's work, like the work of the great masters, is a work of the mind. It is a work of the mind. It is a work of the mind.

Thus, though there is a sense of genius and awe in this portrait, of wells of reserve and of great though faintly perceived power, in the sculptor's hand, there is neither artist nor human being here. The picture is of a notion of genius as much as a man. Blinded by reverence, even Steichen's own genius found Rodin unreachable.

His photograph speaks of the solitariness of fame.

Jane Holtz Key



Portrait of Auguste Rodin: Photograph by Edward Steichen

The person inside

People move about me fulfilling the task of the moment. Like me, I think, dreaming they are what they are not. Small and minute we appear, like automotons, responding to controls. Doing our daily routine for company, government and whatnot.

But hidden beneath our appearance lives another world. Composed of different faces and memorable deeds performed. Of unexplored places and creativity born. All living within us, alien to the outside world.

What are a man's dreams if not the reality of himself? Do I know a man by what he does or the firmament within? Can I suppose that I know him that I greet but does not speak? Is the mask of our exterior the true copy of our kin?

No. It is our dreams that make and guide us. Some move to catch their dreams, while others drift about. But all of us are inexorably moving toward our inner hopes. Toward the fulfillment of ourselves, that last great redoubt.

Herb Field

Point of no return

No, I will not look back. What good lies in the looking back if there is nothing on the landscape where a Camelot once stood?

Hands of my cheeks move forward; do not change direction. Wind upon my sail alone. A new adventure rises with this range of mountains to be crossed, where alone by stone I'll pick my way to summits that will show what lies before me. (Valleys in the sun? Forest ever green, where rivers flow and water falls? Where thoughts may rest, or run?)

To these returning, here's my best (Each weighs the journey with the price.) But truth for me is held in this advice: "Start where you stand, and do not mind the past."

(A Quotation by Bertin Bracey)

Bonnie Msy Malody

From Russia with poetry

"I'll read my poetry to you," a male voice blurted out, more as an announcement than as a request.

It was in a Moscow park, it was spring, and the worker who materialized behind the voice was looking for an audience. He deposited himself on the bench, paused only briefly to verify that his new acquaintance did understand Russian, and recited his latest creation.

His unshaven face was topped by a gray and white cloth cap. He had never quite finished tucking his shirt into his belt that morning. His face ran impatiently only through the bottom and top eyelids of his shoes. His hand was tattooed. And he lived up fully to the Russian reputation of loving poetry passionately.

Once or twice he interrupted his declamation to explain that Elizaveta Ilyenova in the fourth line was his mother or that Krasnyy Presnya, the well-known workers' district, was where he lived.

The gist of his "Confession of a Hooligan" (a little borrowed from 1920s proletarian poet Sergei Esenin) was that he scorned the beautiful and admired the ugly. The language was peasant colloquial.

The meaning was a bit obscure to a foreigner hearing the poem for the first time. So I asked if I might read his manuscript myself. He started to hand it over, suddenly thought of a better idea, and trotted over to the nearest bulletin board where the day's Pravda was posted for public reading.

Without hesitating for a moment, he stretched to reach the top of the little protective roof over Pravda, then jumped two times until he successfully retrieved a box that had been nailed there. He returned to the bench with his prize — a checkers set that was obviously the communal property of the clusters of men who compete and kibitz in this game in the park every afternoon.

Having thus devised a lap desk, he borrowed pen and paper from me and proceeded to copy the entire poem to present to me. Neither the passing mothers with baby carriages, the high-spirited dogs, the small boys on wobbly trainer bikes, nor the older ball-bouncing children disturbed his concentration. He was absorbed in his work, and he bobbed his head with satisfaction at the completion of each line. At the end he signed his

name with an illegible flourish and added the resolution "Here I decided to surpass Sergei Esenin."

"Where are you from?" he inquired finally, and seemed not at all surprised by the answer. "Oh, yes, America. What state?" I told him Massachusetts and asked if he knew where it was. "How could I not know?" he responded in surprise. "I have a map of the world on my wall. . . . Do you know which is the biggest country in the world?"

"China," I ventured.

"No," he corrected me, quite accurately in terms of area. "The U.S.S.R. My motherland. And do you know which is the second largest?"

He sensed that I was about to propose China again, so he quickly and dramatically replied himself: "America! . . . Don't forget Alaska!"

"In the U.S.S.R. is first. In population it's third. China is first. India is second."

At this point the enormity of superpower responsibility came home to him, and he urged, "America and the U.S.S.R. must never fight a war. Too many people would perish. Remember that a real Russian muzhik [peasant] told you that!"

"Do you know that the Russians and Germans fought each other?" he went on. "I was in the army in the Ukraine. He was my commander." He gestured as if firing a machine gun and nodded toward the nearby statue of Marshal Fyodor Tolbukhin and the pot of hyacinths someone had set at its base. "I fought everywhere — in the Ukraine, Germany, Hungary, Poland. Only I wasn't in Czechoslovakia."

The worker poet volunteered further that he had a splendid wife and three sons, that he was employed in an enterprise whose name I didn't catch, and that he wrote poetry when he can't sleep at night. He also gave his year of birth and confided that he was now going to begin writing about "an altogether new theme."

"We are educated now," he continued enthusiastically. "Everyone is studying. We don't just drink vodka any more."

Then, as abruptly as he had appeared, he left. "I'll go now," he announced, and said good-bye in Russian. He walked ten paces in the direction of his bronze commander; then turned impulsively and added, "Adieu."

Elizabeth Pond

The Monitor's religious article

Shall we try again?

We work hard sometimes and yet fail to achieve a goal. Shall we try again, or shall we give it up as hopeless? The answer will largely depend on the nature of the goal and how we have worked toward it. There may be a large difference between right goals and simply what we want.

Christ Jesus said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Fortunately for our real security and well-being, we do not get everything we want — as a rendering of this passage out of the context of Jesus' teaching might suggest. Jesus taught us what to ask for, where to seek it, and what door to knock on.

Jesus' teachings are attuned to those times and all times. Christ Jesus adds nothing to his teachings, of course, but the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, relates the basic ideas of primitive Christianity and treats them in much fuller detail. In her writings it is made clear and understandable what it is that we can ask for and expect to receive, where we can look for it in order to find it, and what door we should knock on.

It begins where the Bible begins — with man made in the image of God. This means more than a mere ideal to be hoped for; the man Christ Jesus presents is the real selfhood of each of us here and now. It means that the demands made upon us are really spiritual.

This makes a real difference in our attitude, in what we hope for, and how we go about seeking and finding it. Looking at it very practically, it does not mean that we need to work any less persistently toward our goals, or that our desires will fade away, or that we will feel less of a sense of accomplishment when we gain what we seek. It simply means that now we will seek a spiritual, rather than a material, gain.

For instance, during one phase of my experience it was necessary for me to develop some patentable inventions in the building field. I was an earnest student of Christian Science and always anxious to apply its teachings to my work. Without by any means fully understanding it, I still approached every problem with the best foreman. In thought that man is the child of God, not merely a material arrangement of molecules. This meant to me that God, and not my ability to manipulate circumstances, held the answer for me. So I began to "seek," try to understand what must be already present — God's provision to meet my need. I looked for my answer in a better understanding of spiritual being, not in my own creation of something basically new. I knocked on the "door" of consciousness, one might say, rather than on the door that opens only on human ways and means. And where the circumstances really required the achievement of my goals, I gained them — in this case, patents were issued to meet the needs of the moment.

BIBLE VERSE

O sing unto the Lord a new song: sing unto the Lord, all the earth. Sing unto the Lord, bless his name; shew forth his salvation from day to day. Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people.

Psalms 96:1-3

We can do whatever is spiritually right to do. Mrs. Eddy writes: "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis. Mind manifests all that exists in the infinitude of Truth."

If we are seeking the spiritual understanding of man's true nature as the child of God, we will see the good we need to see and make it our own. Failure will indicate only that the desire for spiritual understanding needs refreshing and enlarging. Hopelessness is legitimate only when we refuse the spiritual modes of progress and set our sights on material gain.

*Matthew 7:7; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 258.

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Many Americans, if they were aware, would hesitate to support a regime which shows such disregard for human rights. Escondido, Calif. Sophia A. Stoneman

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot consider every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

الحزب الشيوعي